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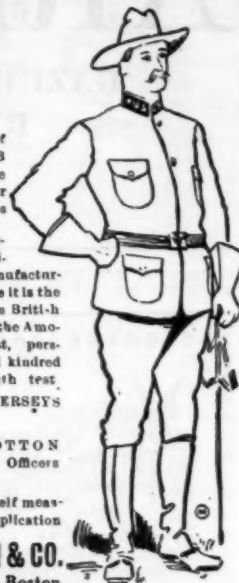
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In view of the fact that the animal industries of the Philippines have been seriously crippled in the last three years, partly by the ravages of war and partly by epidemic disease, the plan devised by the civil government of the islands for establishing a government stock farm near Manila is a highly commendable enterprise. The present lack of farm animals, including horses, hogs and cattle, is bound to be a serious obstacle to the development of Philippine agriculture for several years to come, but it is confidently believed that the work of supplying this need can be greatly facilitated through the operations of a modern stock farm devoted to the breeding of animals adapted to climate and other conditions in the islands. An appropriation of \$10,000 gold has already been made for land and buildings for the farm, and as soon as these are ready additional funds will be provided for the purchase of breeding animals, which will be imported from the United States and Australia. The success of this farm, particularly in the breeding of horses, may eventually be of large practical usefulness to the Army. The loss of horses taken from the United States into the Philippines since the American occupation has been enormous. The Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Philippines reports that 3,693 horses belonging to the Army in the islands died or were killed during the last fiscal year. Official calculations show that every American horse landed in the Philippines represents an actual outlay of \$500, counting original cost, subsistence, transportation, etc. The death of 3,693 horses last year, therefore, involved a loss to the Government of \$1,846,500, the greater part of which was due to the ravages of disease. It is evident from this showing that if the proposed Government stock farm shall develop a breed of horses capable of withstanding the severe conditions which have been so fatal to imported animals, the result will be of enormous value to the Army so long as it is necessary to maintain any considerable body of United States troops in the islands. We do not doubt that the undertaking will command the hearty interest and co-operation of Army officers stationed in the Archipelago, many of whom have had invaluable experience with the very conditions now to be met. To those charged with the organization and direction of the projected farm we earnestly commend a careful study of the annual report of Col. Chas. F. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Philippines, and "A Study of the Diseases of Animals in the Philippines" by Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A. Both of these documents are included in the annual report of Major General Chaffee, late commanding the Division of the Philippines.

Further information as to the naval policy of Germany appears in the November issue of the German Fleet Society, an organization which includes in its membership the Emperor, nearly all the members of the Ministry, most of the high officers of the navy and other persons of prominence in the official service of the Empire. This bulletin is, in substance, a statement of the considerations which require the immediate building of additional cruisers for service abroad, especially in the waters of Central and South America. It is pointed out that German investments in productive enterprises in Venezuela alone amount to more than \$50,000,000, that these, together with Germany's vast interests in Brazil and elsewhere in South America, are rapidly

expanding and that if their possibilities are to be realized they must have the amplest protection. "Germans," says the bulletin in conclusion, "must make up their minds whether the business already created shall be protected and extended or permitted to languish. If the former alternative is accepted the navy must be increased by sufficient cruisers to adequately protect trade." The plain inference from the statement we have quoted is that Germany contemplates a steady increase of her naval force in American waters. This increase is even now under way, and has already resulted in the formation of a permanent squadron in the Atlantic waters of the American Continent. To this squadron of four fine modern warships other vessels are likely to be added in the near future because of the unsatisfactory relations between Germany and Venezuela. In fact, it was announced only a week ago that three cruisers had been ordered to proceed from Kiel to Venezuela, although it is reported that this order has been temporarily suspended. In view, however, of the bulletin of the Fleet Society it is entirely probable that the Eastern American squadron will be increased at no distant day, but only temporarily, the Imperial Ministry of Marine having intimated that two of the added cruisers will shortly be despatched to the Pacific, where they will afford the nucleus of a Western American Squadron to be permanently maintained. It has been contended in some quarters that Germany has no intention to maintain permanent squadrons in American waters, and that the presence of Captain Scheder's squadron in South America is a temporary disposition due to the trouble with Venezuela. The amplest refutation of this contention is found in the extract quoted above from the official bulletin of the German Fleet Society. No careful observer can ignore the fact that Germany has a desire as well as a pretext for a large increase of her sea power in the Western world.

Comdr. E. G. Qualtrough presents to General Gillespie, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, an interesting report of supervision of the harbor of New York. In it he says: "The system adopted is an efficient and constant patrol of the waters of the harbor, checking reports of scows loaded and the final disposition of their contents, by means of reports of loading, permits issued, and reports of material received and disposed of. This system has been gradually expanded and improved until it is now almost impossible to dispose of any waste material in the waters of the bay and harbor without the knowledge of this office. The passing out and in of these tows at irregular times necessitates constant vigilance on the part of the patrol force, the efficiency of which is shown by the fact that there has been but one case of illegal dumping during the past fiscal year, with the exception of a few cases resulting from accident, which were investigated and found to be unavoidable. This must be considered very satisfactory in view of the long, tedious, and hazardous trip of over 16 miles of seaway that is required of this fleet of scows and dumpers to reach the designated dumping ground and the necessary restrictions in regard to dumping at a certain stage of the tide. 13,574,799 cubic yards of mud, street sweepings, cellar dirt, etc., were deposited near the mouth of the harbor; 1,258,117 cubic yards of dredging spoils deposited in Long Island Sound, a large percentage of which, principally sand and shells, was utilized for the propagation of oysters, being scattered over oyster beds under supervision of the shellfish commission of the State of Connecticut; 4,315,071 cubic yards of cellar dirt, ashes, and other inoffensive material were used for filling in behind bulkheads, reclaiming land, and 260,095 cubic yards of garbage, dead animals, offal, etc., were deposited on Barren Island for reduction."

Lieut. William G. Caples, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., who is on duty in the Philippines, had an experience in Batangas Province, Island of Luzon, a few weeks ago, which strikingly defines the limitations of military authority under civil control. Lieutenant Caples, with two enlisted men, was en route from San Jose to Lipa with \$1,500 to pay the laborers engaged on public work under construction there. About midway of his journey he encountered a band of six heavily armed ladores riding down the road, evidently looking for somebody to plunder. Had the outlaws known that hidden beneath the picks and shovels in the Lieutenant's pack wagon there was a large amount of hard cash, an animated encounter might have taken place then and there. In their ignorance, however, and proudly conscious that they could not be molested by a military officer except under the direction of the civil authorities, the ladores faced Lieutenant Caples blandly, smilingly made way for his wagon to pass and then rode leisurely away in quest of loot. The Manila newspaper from which we take this interesting story states that Lieutenant Caples' first impulse was to take the outlaw gang into custody, but remembering that the Army officer who interferes in insular affairs without being asked to do so is more likely to get kicks than ha'pence he jogged along to Lipa with his money, and the ruffians went their way unmolested. If Lieutenant Caples had interfered with the personal liberty of those cheerful villains he might have been slapped into

jail for an act of military usurpation against the civil government.

There is a rumor afloat, the San Francisco Bulletin says, that the War Department will shortly take some action to better the condition of troops at the Depot of Recruit Instruction at the Presidio. The conditions there, the Bulletin says, "are what one might imagine would prevail at a frontier post, many hundreds of miles from a railway station or a populous center. The soldiers have not only built their own barracks, but have made their own tables and own beds as well, with a skill of workmanship that would do credit to a furniture factory, although they have had but the roughest materials to work with. Many of the Army ladies, women of gentle breeding and refined taste, are living in tents on a mud bank or in a mud hollow, according to the camp, the 10th having an elevated position and the 7th being in the valley. The ordinary camp life that people indulge in for a summer vagary is luxury in comparison with the privations these Army families have to endure, the time of the year making it especially hard. The officers of high rank, and those with an income independent of their Army pay, are not so dissatisfied. But those who have only the pay of their rank are openly in rebellion against the conditions. The reply of the War Department that wives and children are luxuries is somewhat beside the question. In the interval between the Civil War and the Spanish-American War officers were encouraged to marry, and the quarters, built according to the rank of the officers, were adapted to the use of the men with families. The Government, it is thought, cannot long maintain the position that Army officers should not marry, and that if they do they should stand any sort of disagreeable condition imposed."

The Army and Navy Gazette has some remarks on the subject of parliamentary control of the army which may be applied to conditions nearer home. It says: "We all know, and we all accept with folded hands, the claim of Parliament to exercise supreme control over the Army, for which, as representing the nation, it pays. It is so generally deemed an inevitable and unalterable condition in public affairs that we sigh almost in vain for the great statesman or the strong revulsion of feeling that will some day cut the knot and save us from the dire consequences always within measurable distance, and which may one day land us in overwhelming disaster. It is an ever-present danger to the realm that in the conduct of its military business real needs are subordinated to political exigencies, that the question of a vote in the House, the safety of a party, are put before the measures to promote efficiency, readiness for war, adequacy of armaments, and fitness at all points."

While the Army and Navy football game at Philadelphia, on November 29, resulted in a victory for the Army, the contest was entirely creditable to both victor and vanquished. Against the superior weight and masterly offensive tactics of the West Point players, the midshipmen put up a game so persistent, alert and skilfully directed that there was no sting in their defeat. Their pluck in contending against such heavy odds was worthy of all praise, several of their men having been disabled and retired, while not a member of the opposing team was even temporarily disabled. The result of this splendid contest places West Point and Annapolis on an even footing, each having the same number of games to its credit. In the matter of scientific playing, attendance, enthusiasm and general good feeling, the game of Nov. 29 will be remembered in the football annals of the rival institutions. The account of the game, which appears elsewhere in these columns, shows that both teams can contemplate the event without reproach.

As a means of supplying additional officers urgently needed in the Navy, Representative Foss, of Illinois, offers a measure which has the merit of simplicity and directness. It proposes to double the number of midshipman appointments to the Naval Academy for a period of twelve years, the belief being that in that time enough officers could be trained to meet the needs of the Service. Inasmuch as it is imperative that additional officers shall be provided if warships are to be kept in commission, the wise thing to do is to accept a broad-gauge policy of Naval education. With the completion of the new buildings of the Naval Academy and a law authorizing a one hundred per cent. increase in the strength of the midshipman corps the increasing embarrassment of the Service because of the lack of officers would soon be relieved. The President's approval of the measure proposed by Mr. Foss should commend it to the serious attention of Congress.

The London Army and Navy Gazette says: "It is a truism that every naval officer must be an engineer nowadays, and very many of our officers of the military branch are engineers in the highest sense of the term, although they may have but a very small knowledge of fitting marine engines and 'benchwork' generally. It is common knowledge that a scheme of a progressive nature dealing with this great question is at the present time in course of evolution at the Admiralty, and that it will not be long before it will be made public."

Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S. Navy, was the guest of honor, Nov. 25, at the luncheon and reception tendered him at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., by the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers of that city and vicinity. The affair was arranged for the purpose of publicly expressing to Admiral Kempff the appreciation of the church people of his action in having refused to participate in the bombardment of the forts of Taku during the recent trouble in China. Rev. T. F. Burnham, D.D., of Vallejo, acted as chairman and presided over the luncheon, which was attended by about 250 people. Besides the guest of honor, Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, U.S.N., and the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, were presented to the ministers, and occupied seats at the guest table. Speeches were made by Rev. F. C. Rader, Rev. J. Hemphill, D.D., Rev. J. G. Gibson, Prof. H. Van Kirk and Rev. Francis N. Larkin. Admiral Kempff was introduced by his colleague, Admiral Miller, who said that he had served with the former for forty-three years and knew him to be an officer of the highest standing in the Service. Minister Wu made a speech, eulogizing Admiral Kempff, whom he greatly admired for having had the courage of his convictions at Taku, and thanking the ministers for having accorded him the privilege of expressing his opinion of the man. Rear Admiral Kempff feelingly replied to this and the other complimentary speeches, but modestly refrained from discussing the Taku incident, and merely stated that he had always tried to tender his services to his country cheerfully, intelligently and without complaint.

Mr. Clarke Merchant of Philadelphia, late Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N., has written a letter to the Postmaster General making the excellent suggestion that officers and men in the Philippines be given their mail at a reduced rate. "A reduction of the postage to the Army and Navy now serving in the Philippine Islands," he says, "will do a great deal to make our people stationed there better satisfied. Having served for three years on the China station, no one knows better than myself the longing for news from home. I am sure that if the families of the soldiers were enabled to send papers without charge that it would not only make our force there more contented, but from a moral point of view save them from drink and other temptations. From reports by individuals and in newspapers I do not hesitate to say that when the enlistments end for the majority of the Philippine troops the Government will find itself in a serious condition to obtain men to re-enlist. If the present Congress should pass a law giving the right to send papers and letters at a nominal price to our troops it will have a better effect than almost anything the Government can do at the present time to make these people satisfied. No one who has not been so far from home and situated in such a climate as our officers and men are can understand this longing for news. I believe that if the facts are put before Congress as the true condition of affairs in the Philippines that there is nothing that the Government could do at the present time to promote more satisfaction than to permit the soldiers to receive their papers for nothing and their letters for a nominal price."

One of the most fanciful misconceptions regarding the scope and purpose of the Monroe Doctrine appears in the suggestion of the London Daily News that the governments of Great Britain and Germany might combine to hold the United States responsible "for troubles within her sphere of influence," as for instance, that the United States should be required to insure the payment of debts owing by Venezuela to creditors in Europe. The idea that the Monroe Doctrine has any bearing upon cases involving mere money claims held by European creditors against South American nations is preposterous. That interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine would simply convert the United States Government into a collection agency for foreign claimants. It is time all hands understood that the United States is not engaged in that sort of business and cannot be made to engage in it.

Secretary Root's recommendation that the Army transport service on the Pacific be abolished in the interest of economy is strongly supported by a proposition which has just been submitted to the Government by Mr. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad. Mr. Hill offers to transport enlisted men of the Army from Chicago to Manila for \$25 per capita, and for carrying Government supplies he quotes a minimum rate of \$8 per ton. As compared with the present cost to the Government of transportation for men and supplies, these rates are extremely low—so low, in fact, that traffic experts hold that the business would afford little or no profit whatever. Nevertheless, if Mr. Hill will make the rates applicable to traffic in both directions, and give assurances of satisfactory subsistence, accommodations, and regularity of sailings, it would appear that the Pacific transport service might be abolished with a large saving to the Government. The traffic thus turned over to commercial carriers would, as Secretary Root points out, serve as a strong support to the development of the merchant marine on the Pacific.

While the annual message of President Roosevelt is uniformly lucid, conservative and well considered, probably the most striking thing about it is the earnest and convincing way in which it discusses the need of further increase in the national defenses, particularly

in the Navy. He reminds the country that we have taken a position among the nations of the world which can be maintained only by a progressive enlargement of our sea power, that whether we like it or not we have assumed obligations which require the support of a Navy of the first class, and that if we are to maintain the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal feature of American foreign policy we must have fleets capable of enforcing it. The President pleads not merely for more ships, but for more officers, more men, and for the development of the highest attainable efficiency of each individual unit in material and personnel. He has never spoken more frankly or more convincingly on this important subject, and we cannot doubt that his utterances will receive a sympathetic hearing in Congress. His presentation of the needs of the Army, including the General Staff and the development of higher skill in marksmanship is also clear and forcible. He makes just recognition of the great work of the Army in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, urges generous provision for the education of military officers and favors legislation to create a National militia. The message affords further proof that the Army and the Navy have a staunch friend in the White House.

General Greely has been advised of the completion of the cable connecting the islands of Marinduque, Romblon and Masbate, the result of which establishes direct communication among all the large islands of the Philippine Archipelago with the single exception of Mindanao. This achievement is another reminder of the tremendous work accomplished in the islands by the Signal Corps of the Army. A work which, besides enormously facilitating the operations of the Army itself, has greatly advanced the commercial development of the territory. When the United States troops entered the Philippines there was no telegraph or cable system worth speaking of except in Manila and adjacent districts in the Island of Luzon, but on June 30, 1902, there were more than 6,000 miles of line in operation, extending throughout almost the entire archipelago. In addition to these lines, the construction of which was conducted under conditions of extraordinary difficulty, the Signal Corps has, during the last four years, provided thousands of miles of temporary line for the use of troops in the field, 3,000 miles having been supplied in the last fiscal year. Considered from the standpoint of its character and extent and in the light of its permanent usefulness to commerce and civilization, the work of the Signal Corps will be generally recognized as one of the striking achievements of the Philippine undertaking.

The wonderful developments and possibilities of the comparatively recent art of color-printing for magazine illustration are shown in a high degree of excellence in the Christmas, December, issue of Scribner's Magazine. The frontispiece, in color, is by Maxfield Parrish; Jessie Wilcox Smith has a series of full-page pictures of "A Mother's Day"; and Edward Penfield illustrates in color the text of his "Christmas at Café Spaander" with sketches of a Dutch fishing village. There is the usual wealth of illustration in black-and-white, and much interesting reading matter. Richard Harding Davis writes of "The Gentle Art of Bull-Fighting." "Letters of R. D. Blackmore" are edited by Lucy Derby Fuller. "The Alliance of Laughter" is by E. F. Benson; "Pippo," by Guy Wetmore Carryl; "Compartment Number Four—Cologne to Paris," by F. Hopkinson Smith; "The Bishop's Silence," by Mary R. S. Andrews; "The Right of the Strongest," by Octave Thanet; "The Desert," by Arthur Cosslett Smith; and "The Custom of the Captain," by Henry C. Rowland. There is a poem, "In Autumn's Twilight," by John Russell Taylor, and verses, written in 1872, by Robert Louis Stevenson. Will H. Low in "The Field of Art" discusses a proposed Department of Fine Art at Columbia University, and "The Point of View" is devoted to a "Christmas Contemplation."

Advices from London, England, Nov. 29, give some brief details of a deep sea test of the submarine boat A 1, the joint invention of Vickers Sons & Maxim and the Admiralty. The experiments took place in the Irish Sea on Tuesday, Nov. 25. Large casks with flags were laid down for a long course and soundings were taken for several miles in the vicinity. A heavy sea was running and there was a thick mist. The boat was quickly submerged and traveled several miles, not returning to the surface for some hours. A depth of from ten to fifteen feet was obtained. Maneuvers in and out the flag marks were gone through with, the vessel answering her rudder with great rapidity in whichever direction it was desired to go. She was brought promptly to the surface on several occasions and was submerged with equal rapidity. Surface trials of a most successful nature were also held, and great hopes are entertained for the vessel. The naval authorities, it is reported, maintain the utmost reticence. The statements that the boat is superior to the American Holland boats, however, are yet to be proved.

As showing how the world is fast becoming civilized, and how the wants of the civilized man are pervading all creation, it is but necessary to note the singular fact that the town of Apia, Samoa, is soon to have a system of water works, and following the completion of these works an electric light plant will be erected.

The power for these necessary adjuncts to the town will be supplied by the nearby falls of the river Vaisigano, running through the little town. The fine spring which was discovered by the crew of the *Vandalia* during the waiting period following the wreck of that vessel in March, 1889, will be utilized for the use of the town. All of this will be interesting to many Naval officers who have been in Apia before and since the date noted.

The delicacy and charm always to be found in the writings of J. M. Barrie are present in a superlative degree in his latest story, "The Little White Bird," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. The alternative title of "Adventures in Kensington Gardens" gives some hint of the scene of the story, for it is a most delightful and fanciful account of the friendship of a sweet-natured old bachelor with a young couple and later with the boy born to them, for whose benefit Kensington Gardens are turned into an elfin realm by his kindly and whimsical imagination. In the beauty of its style and its fine understanding of the mind of a child "The Little White Bird" ranks with the best literature of the language. But to give an adequate idea of its imaginative theme requires the delicacy of touch of Mr. Barrie himself, and we leave the book itself to discover its charm to the reader.

Further complaints continue to reach us concerning a man calling himself "Captain Hayes" and representing himself as an agent and correspondent of the "Military and Naval Journal" of New York, who is collecting subscriptions at \$3.00 per year from persons who evidently imagine that they are subscribing to the Army and Navy Journal. As an inducement he offers to publish portraits of subscribers and appears to have collected many photographs from officers and men of the National Guard in various parts of the country. We have only to repeat that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has no Captain Hayes in its employ, and no one of that name has ever been connected with this paper; that it does not publish pictures, and that we have no agents traveling to canvass for subscriptions.

Commenting on the reduction of the Army to a peace footing, The World's Work says: "It was only the other day—it is difficult now to recall it—that certain frightened persons of prominence were sure that we were committing ourselves to the maintenance of a permanently great Army; that the rampant spirit of 'militarism' had made peace seem abnormal; and that we should find fighting so pleasant (the savage blood running red even in our children) as to seek new lands to conquer, till Asia were laid waste and the Southern Cape acknowledged the Stars and Stripes; for such dread 'imperialism' were we drifting that there was no retreat, since we had tasted Spanish blood and grown remorselessly fond of Filipino slaughter! How gently a little time and silence bring us to ourselves after a nightmare of feverish criticism."

Manila advices state that Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cavalry, commanding at Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, accompanied by a detachment, has completed a march from Camp Vicars to Iligan, being, it is believed, the first white men to make the journey. Many of the Moros whom Captain Pershing visited were amazed to discover that the American soldiers were not monsters ten feet tall and having horns and tails. We infer from this information that the Moros have been deriving their impressions concerning American soldiers entirely from the descriptions sent out by the hysterical "anti-imperialists" here in the United States.

As a means of expediting the improvement of Ambrose Channel, the deep waterway in New York harbor, which is to be made navigable for vessels of the greatest draft, Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., recommends that the Army transport McClellan, recently arrived at New York from the Philippines, be converted into a sea-going hydraulic dredge, for use in harbor work. It is understood that the Quartermaster General's Department is opposed to the use of the McClellan for such purposes. The matter is under consideration by the Secretary of War.

The steady decrease, year by year, in the number of young men becoming available for service in the French Army is shown by the following figures: In 1893, 343,651; 1894, 330,138; 1895, 337,109; 1896, 331,638; 1897, 338,327; 1898, 331,179; 1899, 324,538; 1900, 314,334; 1901, 309,322. From the birth-rate it is evident that the diminution in the number of available recruits will in future years largely increase. Meanwhile the number of those who can claim exemption from service with the colors has remained the same, being 51,370 in 1896, and 50,262 in 1901.

It would seem that the wishes of officers who occupy quarters at Army posts should be the controlling factor in determining the question of double or single quarters and not the comparatively trifling saving involved. It is the men who live in quarters and not those who plan them who should be consulted.

A correspondent says: "I noticed a paragraph in your issue of Sept. 13 stating that efforts would be made this winter to increase the age for Navy retirement to 64 years to correspond with the Army retirement age, that there seemed to be no sufficient reason why Naval officers should retire earlier than Army officers and that the change will relieve to some small extent the present dearth of officers. It would seem that the satisfactory working of the present retirement law since 1862 should be a very strong argument towards letting well enough alone. It has operated for the good of the service and very rarely worked physical injustice. Only the personal ambition of the 'man with a pull' will raise this question. The life of a Naval officer is much more trying physically than is that of an Army officer, and particularly in the upper grades; it is practically the same in peace as in war, rest continually broken and exposure to all kinds of weather. Except in war, these conditions never obtain in the Army. To retain the older officers will be to defeat the very aim of the Personnel bill. The Navy is not suffering from want of rear admirals; we have so many now they get in one another's way. It is top heavy from rank; it wants young blood at the bottom and the repeal of the only two bad features of the Personnel bill—the extra grade voluntary retirement and the destruction of the naval engineer."

At the Chamber of Commerce dinner at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20, Capt. S. A. Smoke, U.S.A., retired, Military Instructor at Yale University, was among the speakers, and made some interesting remarks on the Army. After a recapitulation of our principal wars, and showing that history records the results of our past unpreparedness, Captain Smoke said of the War of the Rebellion: "Had the war ended in from three to six months the cost would have been inconsiderable, but as it was it increased the debt of the United States more than \$2,700,000,000, and added such enormous interest charges on the country that that debt contracted by that war alone laid a burden of approximately \$100,000,000 a year up to the present time. A small portion of this interest spent in creating an emergency force and probably training it, say for forty years before the war, would have enabled us to have ended the war within the prognosticated periods of time. This emergency force would have saved us 95 per cent. of the increased indebtedness. This debt is only a part of the cost in reckoning the total cost. The country is now paying a pension roll from this war to over 900,000 persons. Taking the item of the 900,000 pensioners, if we had the force to have ended the war three months or six months, more than 800,000 of these pensioners would never have been on the rolls. This would have saved us more than \$112,000,000 annually."

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., to whose libel suit against the *Libertas*, an anti-American newspaper of Manila, we alluded last week, has been completely vindicated by a verdict of guilty against the manager of the defendant publication. The libel against General Bell consisted of a charge that, while in command of the American forces in Batangas Province, he appropriated to his own use the proceeds of the sales of rice to the inmates of the concentration camps, and while the defense admitted at the outset of the trial that the accusation was false, some mysterious influence made it impossible to discover the identity of the author of the libel. The manager of the offending journal was convicted, however, and that fact affords an ample vindication for General Bell, the charge against whom was never seriously regarded by anybody who knows him. He has rendered a useful service, however, by making it clear that even in Manila an officer of the Army cannot be libeled with impunity.

The quarterly report of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion shows that during the three months ending with October there was a net gain of twenty in membership, but, alas, the number of the original members, those who "fit into the war," has been reduced by a net loss of 16. There are still 6,535 of them left to answer to the roll call. When you attend one of their meetings, and listen to the amount of noise they make when their enthusiasm is aroused, you would think that there were six hundred thousand of them, all with sound lungs.

The War Department has discovered a serious defect in the laws of the Philippines as adopted by Congress at the last session. Investigation shows that no provision exists for the extradition of criminals to or from the Philippines and the United States.

Major Crosby P. Miller, U.S.A., has made an investigation as to the desirability of increasing the guard at the temporary tomb of the late President McKinley at Canton, O., and his report will shortly be submitted to the Secretary of War. The advocates of the increase recommend that the guard be increased to sixty-five men, that new quarters, including a hospital and dispensary be provided and the buildings be placed on a new site.

Staff rides in Great Britain are in future to form part of the annual training of as many officers as possible, and general officers commanding districts are to insure that the fullest opportunity is taken to carry out this class of instruction.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary Root begins his annual report with a careful analysis of the changes resulting from the reduction of the Army under the order of May 31, 1902, pointing out that the reduction has extended to all organizations except those at Pekin, China, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley. The full strength of the enlisted service at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley was retained for purposes of instruction. The Secretary recommends that the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment be discontinued, a special and peculiar force being no longer needed in the island, and that the right of enlistment in the Regular Army be extended to citizens of Porto Rico. On the other hand he urges that the Philippine Scouts be continued, for the reason that they know the language and conditions of the islands and will be valuable for a good while to come in hunting down ladrones.

The applicants for enlistment in the Army during the year, not counting the Hospital Corps or the Philippine Scouts, numbered 124,542, of whom 37,461, or about 30 per cent., were accepted, the re-enlistments numbering 11,435. The deaths from all causes during the year were 13.94 per 1,000 of mean strength against 22.74 per 1,000 of mean strength in 1900, the reduction being due to improved conditions in the Philippines. The close of the military administration in Cuba and the final work of pacification in the Philippines are described from other official documents already noticed in these columns.

DISPOSITION TO BE MADE OF ARMY IN PEACE.

The restoration of the normal conditions of peace, and the return of the greater part of the Army to the United States, have made it possible to resume with increased activity the work of preparing for future wars.

The increase of the Army from 25,000 to a minimum of 40,000 men, of course, made necessary a great increase in barracks, quarters, hospitals, and all the constructions which go to make up an Army post. The accommodations which had been provided before the war with Spain are now quite inadequate, and require to be more than doubled. The work of construction has been pressed vigorously by the Quartermaster's Department to the extent allowed by the appropriations made by Congress for this purpose.

The policy followed has been rather to increase the size of the posts in which the Army is to be quartered, than to increase the number. Two considerations have determined that policy: First, economy of administration, and, second, and most important, efficiency of officers and men. The tendency of life in small one or two company posts is narrowing and dwarfing, and such posts can be justified only by necessity. On the other hand, the comparison and emulation between officers and organizations grouped in a large post, the advantages of systematic study and practice in the schools which can be maintained at such posts, the advantage of being under the immediate direction and influence of officers of high rank who can not be scattered among the small posts, but can be collected in the large ones; the practical benefit derived from handling considerable bodies of troops so that company officers may be learning to handle regiments, and regimental officers to handle brigades, and so on—all these considerations point to the large post as furnishing the conditions of increasing efficiency on the part of both officers and men.

The only argument which has been made against this view is that the scattering of the Army in a great number of small posts would popularize it, and that there ought to be an equitable distribution of the troops among all the different States. I think these propositions may be dismissed with the confident assertion that the Army will be popular and satisfactory to all the States in proportion as it is efficient and economical.

Another line of policy followed by the department is, so far as practicable to get the Army posts out of the cities and large towns, and establish them upon larger tracts of cheaper land in the neighborhood of the same cities and towns, so that the men may have the benefit of country air instead of city air, and more room for training and exercise; the neighborhood of the barracks may be under military control; the rum shops and hotels may be pushed farther away from the men; and at the same time the advantages of convenient inspection, transportation and supply, and a reasonable degree of educational and social privileges, may be retained.

In order to secure a definite plan for the distribution of troops and the construction work necessary to provide for their maintenance, a board was convened in Washington in November last, composed of the general officers of the Army of the United States.

COAST DEFENSE.

Referring to the subject of coast defense, the Secretary points out that during the year the following guns have all been mounted in fortifications: One hundred and twelve 10-inch, eighty-nine 8-inch, one hundred and eight rapid-fire guns, and two hundred and ninety-seven mortars. There have also been completed and issued, ready to mount, additional guns, as follows: Two 12-inch, three 10-inch, seventy-four rapid-fire, and fifteen mortars. The status of emplacements for which funds have been provided by Congress was as follows at the close of the fiscal year 1902: Guns mounted, eighty 12-inch, one hundred and twelve 10-inch, eighty-nine 8-inch, one hundred and eight rapid-fire, two hundred and ninety-seven 12-inch mortars; ready for armament, sixteen 12-inch, three 10-inch, five 8-inch, two hundred and twenty-nine rapid-fire, fifty-five 12-inch mortars; under construction, nine 12-inch, fifteen 10-inch, two 8-inch, one hundred and forty-six rapid-fire, twenty-four 12-inch mortars. Grand total, 1,190. "It has been the fashion of late," says Mr. Root, "to decry mortars as weapons of coast defense, and Congress has recently refrained from appropriations for their further construction. Extensive and thorough tests of mortar firing made last spring at Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, have, however, demonstrated the great accuracy of mortars, and have also shown that their accuracy can be relied upon through a much wider range, both far and near, than was formerly supposed. I think confidence in them should be resumed, and appropriations for their construction and emplacement continued in accordance with the original plan of defense. Observers of our coast-defense work sometimes speak of it as defective because it is incomplete. It is indeed incomplete. It is only about half-finished. It is a work which requires time and has been begun but recently. Before the war with Spain it proceeded in a very leisurely way. Since the beginning of the war it has been pressed forward with great activity. The Endicott Board plan of coast defense contemplated the expenditure of over \$100,000,000. Before 1896 we were progressing at a rate which would have required seventy years to complete the defenses according to the plan. Since 1896 we have been progress-

ing at a rate which will finish the defenses according to the plan in fifteen years."

THE JOINT MANEUVERS.

On the subject of the joint maneuvers the Secretary says: "They were carried out with the most admirable spirit and efficiency by both branches of the Service. The Army was much gratified by the effective participation with them of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and two companies of Connecticut Heavy Artillery; and with the Navy the naval reserves of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts took part. The 13th New York Heavy Artillery was most desirous to take part, but was prevented by a lack of State appropriations. An actual attempt to use tools is the best way to learn whether they are in good order and are complete, and it is also the best way to learn how to use them. The advantage gained in this way by the Engineer, Ordnance, Signal, and Artillery Corps of the Army, and I doubt not also by the officers of the Navy, more than justifies the undertaking and indicates the wisdom of annual repetitions of the exercise at different points upon the coast."

In view of the fact that neither the officers nor the men of the Artillery have as yet had much opportunity to become proficient in the use of the new weapons, there is great need for practical training in their use. Before the Spanish war we had but five regiments of Artillery, while now there is a corps which is equivalent to thirteen regiments. Of course the majority of the officers and the great majority of the men are new. Every lieutenant in the Artillery Corps has come in since the act of Feb. 2, 1901. "The facts I have stated," adds Mr. Root, "make the kind of exercise furnished by the joint Army and Navy maneuvers of last September of the utmost importance. I urge that appropriations to be made by Congress shall be such as to provide for a continuance of the same practice, and to provide for the most liberal allowances of ammunition and projectiles for general target practice with full service charges in which the entire coast artillery can take part. It is a gratifying fact that the Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, Chief Signal Officer, and Chief of Artillery are working together in hearty co-operation and sympathy to accomplish the desired results, and that their corps are generally working with them, inspired by the same spirit. The time of mutual fault-finding appears happily to have been succeeded by a time of mutual helpfulness. The progress of events and changes in ordnance and ship construction, since the Endicott Board of 1886 determined upon the plan of coast defense along the lines of which we are now working, have made it necessary to consider the defense of many points not considered by that board. Porto Rico, Culebra, naval and coaling stations in Cuba, and possibly the Danish Islands—all in a region made specially important by the probable construction of the Isthmian Canal—Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, and possibly the Lake ports and the St. Lawrence River, should be considered with reference to the construction of defensive works in the same way that the Endicott Board considered our Atlantic and Pacific coasts."

Arrangements have been made for the construction of the best of the new field guns to the extent of the appropriations now available. "The new gun will have a caliber of 3 inches, and will fire a projectile weighing 15 pounds, with an initial velocity of 1,700 feet per second. It will be of the long recoil type, and will use fixed ammunition. It is capable of firing about six times as rapidly as the field guns which we now use, so that one of the new guns will be able to throw as many shells at an enemy as a whole 6-gun battery of the present type. This great increase in the effectiveness of field artillery is of special value to the United States, because we are always weak in artillery in proportion to our infantry."

Orders have been given for the construction and practical service trial of 5,000 rifles after the new model adopted by the Ordnance Department.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

As indicating the need of general and systematic military education for officers, Secretary Root notes the fact that of the 2,900 officers of the line of the Army, 1,818 have been appointed since the beginning of the war with Spain. Of these 1,818 but 276 were supplied by the West Point Academy; the remaining 1,542 have come—414 from the ranks, 512 from civil life, and 616 from the volunteers of the war with Spain and in the Philippines. The volunteers and the enlisted men have of course acquired useful experience, and they were all selected on the ground of their military conduct and intelligence. Yet it is generally true of the whole 1,542, constituting more than one-half of all the officers of the line, that they have had no systematic military education. They constitute nearly the entire body of first and second lieutenants. After some years, when their seniors have passed off the stage, they will have to supply our generals and colonels and chief staff officers charged with the instruction, discipline and command of our forces. Unless the theory of military education under which we have maintained the academy at West Point for a century is all a mistake, it is very important to give to this class of young officers, now that they are in the Army, some degree of the educational advantages which the West Point men get before they are commissioned. The same will be true of future accessions to the force of officers, for the West Point Academy, even with the recent enlargements, cannot be expected to fill more than about two-thirds of the annual vacancies which will occur in the ordinary course of life. To supply the needs indicated the Engineers' School at Washington will contribute very largely. The War College Board has also addressed itself especially to reinstating and regulating military instruction in the military schools and colleges of the country, which may serve as a source for future appointments of second lieutenants from civil life; to the establishment of systematic instruction of officers in the Army posts, and to organizing the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth on the foundation of the Infantry and Cavalry School which existed there before the war with Spain. Seventy-seven officers have been detailed as instructors at the military schools and colleges. Ninety-seven officers have been detailed as students at the General Service and Staff College, and are now in attendance at that institution. Thirty officers are in attendance as students at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, ten at the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, and eleven at the Engineers' School at Washington Barracks. The enlargement of accommodations and facilities at these institutions, now in various stages of progress, will make it possible to materially enlarge these numbers. It is the purpose to discontinue details of officers to military schools and colleges which, upon such inspection, are

found not to come up to the requisite standard, and to give to the graduates of the thorough and efficient institutions a preference in recommendations for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

The work of the Army Medical School in Washington is heartily commended by the Secretary. He also approves of the changes in the curriculum at the Military Academy, expresses satisfaction with conditions at the institution and approves the liberality of Congress which enables the Academy to begin its second century with the well-founded hope of larger and long-continued usefulness.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

On the subject of a National Militia, Secretary Root says concerning the bill for its organization introduced at the last session of Congress:

I earnestly urge that this measure be made a law. It is really absurd that a nation which maintains but a small Regular Army and depends upon professional citizen soldiery for its defense should run along as we have done for one hundred and ten years under a militia law which never worked satisfactorily in the beginning, and which was perfectly obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born. The result is that we have practically no militia system, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution makes the duty of the Federal Congress "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia," and "for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." The national Guard organizations of the several States have grown up in default of any national system and to meet local requirements. Their relations to the Federal Government have never been defined or settled. The confusion, controversy and bad feeling arising from this uncertain status are painfully apparent at the beginning of the war with Spain; and it must always be the same until Congress shall exercise its constitutional power over the subject. Repeated efforts have been made to accomplish this result.

The Secretary then quotes from the messages of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, urging the necessity of a proper militia system, and continues:

Almost every President, from Washington down, has urged the importance of this subject upon the attention of Congress. The chief reason why nothing has been done has been that nobody could agree upon any one system. Everybody was agreed upon the general principle, but a majority of all the people interested were opposed to every particular concrete method suggested to give it effect.

The bill which has now passed the House is the result of extensive and painstaking conference among representatives of all the classes of citizens especially interested in the subject and especially qualified to express opinions upon it. It does not represent fully any one view, but it contains many important provisions upon which a general agreement has been reached; and it will, I am sure, if enacted, be a great step in advance toward effective preparation for war otherwise than by the maintenance of a standing army.

The fundamental idea of the bill is to recognize the value to the National Government of the National Guard, which is capable of being utilized, first, as active militia when called out by the President for the specific purposes enumerated in the Constitution; second, as an already organized volunteer force when its organizations respond as such to calls for volunteers for general military purposes under authority of Congress; and, third, as the great school of the volunteer soldier the benefits of which are received by the country when the members of the guard respond individually to calls for volunteers. The bill undertakes to regulate and provide for these various relations of the National Guard and its members to the general system; to conform the organization, armament and discipline of the guard to that of the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States; to establish closer relations and better co-operation between the National Guard and the Regular Army; to promote the efficiency and dignity of the guard as a part of the military system of the United States.

With the system provided for by the bill carried into effect we should be able while maintaining a standing army of but 60,000 men to put a force of at least 250,000 well-trained men into the field instantly upon a declaration of war, and this force would be less than to maintain but a few additional regiments of regular troops.

The military force of the United States would then be as follows:

First. The Regular Army, capable of enlargement by the President, when he sees war coming, to 100,000.

Second. Such of the organized militia (already trained as a national guard, and just as valuable, when used in the manner hereinafter indicated, as any other troops) as the President shall see fit to call into the service of the United States for not exceeding nine months, to repel invasion.

Third. A First Volunteer Reserve, composed of such companies, troops, and regiments of the organized militia already trained as a national guard as volunteer by organizations with all their officers and men.

Fourth. A Second Volunteer Reserve, composed of men previously enrolled and having previous military training in the National Guard, the Regular Army or the Volunteer Army, and commanded by officers whose fitness has been previously ascertained by practical tests under the provisions of the militia act.

Fifth. Such further volunteers as it may be necessary to call forth from the States, according to their respective quotas, and commanded by regimental officers appointed by the Governors of the States.

A conservative estimate of the number which would be included in the first four classes of troops, who have already had military service and will be available for immediate action is from 250,000 to 300,000.

The number of the fifth class—volunteers who may or may not have had previous service—has no limit, except the possibilities of transportation and supply.

The capacity of the National Guard organizations in general to serve effectively as organizations, either militia or volunteer, in the national army in case of war depends largely upon the aid which they receive from the National Government. In several instances different National Guard organizations of the same State are armed with different weapons of different calibers. Among all the 115,000 national guardsmen of the different States and Territories only about 4,000 have the modern service rifle of the United States Army. With the exception of these 4,000 rifles the arms of the guard would be practically worthless in time of war, not merely because they are inferior, but because the guard would have to look to the United States Government for their armament, and the Government will have no ammunition for the kind of rifles they carry; they would have to look to the Government to replace the arms lost or broken in service, and the Government will be unable to supply the same kind.

THE MILITIA AND COAST DEFENSE.

One of the most valuable services which can be rendered to the country by its militia, and the one which can be made the easiest and most natural for it to render, is to supplement the regular army in manning the coast defenses in time of war. Our present regular force is none too large to take care of the guns and the machinery of the fortifications in time of peace. It will be quite insufficient in war. The number of artillery men for which Congress was asked to provide in the act of Feb. 2, 1901, was intentionally made small in view of the manifest practicability of supplementing it by a well-trained militia force, available in case of a threatened attack. Manning the coast fortifications is threatened militia work, for it is always to repel invasion. It can be undertaken by citizens living in the neighborhood of the fortifications with less disturbance and sacrifice than any other military duty, because it does not take them far away from their homes and their business.

The handling of the modern high-power and rapid-fire guns and the complicated machinery by which they are worked requires, it is true, special training, but there is no trouble in securing a reasonable degree of that for heavy artillery militia organizations. For the past three

years I have been following closely the work of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, which has been admitted each year to one or another of the defenses on the coast for practice. The officers at all the fortifications are of high caliber, the intelligence and readiness with which they have acquired facility in doing the work. Many of them are mechanics and take naturally to the machinery of defense. On the other hand, the members of the regiment evidently take great and sustained interest and satisfaction in the performance of their duties. The same is true of the Connecticut artillery organization which took part in the recent seacoast maneuvers, and of the Thirtieth New York Heavy Artillery, and I doubt not of other organizations with which I am less familiar.

If the militia bill above described becomes a law, an effort should be made to procure the organization of a National Guard force of heavy artillerymen in the neighborhood of each coast-defense fortification, with the understanding that whenever the President finds occasion to call our militia to repel invasion that organization will be called into that fortification. In the meantime an immediate and special relation should be established between the militia organization and the fortification for the purpose of practice and instruction. They should be made as familiar as possible with the use of the guns and methods of defense at that particular point. In many cases it will be practicable to give them facilities for meeting and keeping their equipment on the military reservation, which would make unnecessary any outside army for their use. Such an organization could readily perform all its duties to the State serving as infantry, but it could at the same time be distinctly known and constantly prepared for service as the militia reserve of the fortification with which it sustains the relations described.

Another very important function to be performed by militia, and having the same characteristic of not requiring militiamen to render any service except for the defense of their homes, is the service to be rendered by infantry in the defense of our coast fortifications against attack in reverse by land. That is a subject which ought to receive early and earnest attention on the part of the Federal Government. It is of great importance that an adequate force should be ready to perform that service, should be ready to take their places without confusion, and that there should be a perfect understanding as to where the force is to come from, where they are to be posted, and how they are to be supplied and maintained.

The National Guard contains two widely different elements. One is composed of men who wish to perform their duty to the State and as members of the militia, but do not wish, or do not feel at liberty, to leave their families or their business interests and become soldiers for all purposes, liable to be sent away for distant military operations. The other element wish to go wherever there is adventure and a chance to fight. The amount of strictly local military work of the highest importance to be done in case of war is so great that the whole National Guard force, of the seacoast States all events, can be made just as useful as if they all became volunteers for all purposes. In order to accomplish this, however, there should be a careful prearrangement as to the distribution of duties.

THE FORT RILEY MANEUVERS.

Secretary Root points to the maneuvers at Fort Riley in September as a good example of what can be done in the way of joint maneuvers and exercise by Regulars and Militia, to the great advantage of both, in preparation for general military service. He adds that both the officers of the Guard and of the Regular Army unite in the opinion that both branches of the Service received great benefit; and the good understanding and friendly feeling established between the two classes of officers who were present at the maneuvers are most gratifying. Jealousy, superciliousness, or a suspicion of it, and bad feeling between Regular and Volunteer officers have been some of the most fruitful causes of dissension and hindrance to general military efficiency in this country. The best way to put an end to this is to bring the officers together and get them to know each other and work with each other with a common purpose. The Secretary expresses the hope that before another autumn the passage of the Militia bill will enable the War Department to facilitate the attendance of greater numbers of National Guard troops for a repetition of these maneuvers on a larger scale.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

The Secretary argues at great length in favor of creating a General Staff of the Army. His plea is as follows:

The most important thing to be done now for the Regular Army is the creation of a general staff. Since the report for 1896 was made many of the important measures, then recommended for the greater efficiency of the Army, have been accomplished or are in course of accomplishment under authority conferred by legislation. Our military system is, however, still exceedingly defective at the top. We have a personnel unsupervised anywhere, and a population ready to respond to call for the increase of the personnel in case of need, up to the full limit at which it is possible to transport and subsist an army. We have wealth and a present willingness to expend it reasonably for the procurement of supplies and material of war as plentiful and as good as can be found in any country. We have the different branches of the military service well organized, each within itself, for the performance of its duties. Our administrative staff and supply department, as a rule, have at their heads good and competent men, faithful to their duties, each attending assiduously to the business of his department.

But when we come to the co-ordination and direction of all these means and agencies of warfare, so that all parts of the machine shall work true together, we are weak. Our best men, our best brains, our best directing brain which every army must have to work successfully, Common experience has shown that this cannot be furnished by any single man without assistants, and that it requires a body of officers working together under the direction of a chief and entirely separate from and independent of the administrative staff of an army (such as the adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, etc., each of whom is engrossed in the duties of his own special department). This body of officers, in distinction from the administrative staff, has come to be called a general staff.

Neither our political nor our military system makes it suitable that we should have a general staff organized like the German general staff or like the French general staff, but the common experience of mankind is that the things which those general staffs do, and which are done in every well-managed and well-directed army, and they have to be done by a body of men especially assigned to do them. We should have such a body of men selected and organized in our own way and in accordance with our own system to do those essential things. The most intelligible way to describe such a body of men, however selected and organized, is by calling it a general staff, because its duties are staff duties and are general in their character.

The duties of such a body of officers can be illustrated by taking for example an invasion of Cuba, such as we were all thinking about a few years ago. It is easy for a President, or a General acting under his direction, to order that 50,000 or 100,000 men proceed to Cuba and capture Havana. To make an order which has any reasonable chance of being executed he must do a great deal more than that. He must determine how many men shall be sent and how they shall be divided among the different arms of the Service, and how they shall be armed and equipped, and to do that he must get all the information possible about the defenses of the place to be captured and the strength and character of the enemy, and he must determine at what points and by what routes the place shall be approached, and at what points his troops shall land in Cuba; and for this purpose he must be informed about the various harbors of the island and the depth of their

channels, what classes of vessels can enter them; what the facilities for landing are; how they are defended; the character of the roads leading from them to the place to be attacked; the character of the intervening country; how far it is healthful or unhealthy; what the climate is liable to be at the season of the proposed movement; the temper and sympathies of the inhabitants; the quantity and kind of supplies that can be obtained from the country and a great variety of other things which will go to determine whether it is better to make the approach from one point or from another, and to determine what it will be necessary for the Army to carry with it in order to succeed in moving and living and fighting.

All this information it is the business of a general staff to procure and present. It is probable that there would be in such case a number of alternative plans, each having certain advantages and disadvantages, and these should be worked out each by itself, with the reasons for and against it, and presented to the President or General for his determination. This the general staff should do. This cannot be done in an hour. It requires that the staff shall have been at work for a long time collecting the information and arranging it and getting it in form to present. Then at home, where the preparation for the expedition is to be made, the order must be based upon a knowledge of the men and material available for its execution; how many men there are who can be devoted to that purpose, from what points they are to be drawn, what bodies of troops ought to be left or sent elsewhere, and what bodies may be included in the proposed expedition; whether there are ships enough to transport them; where they are to be obtained; whether they are properly fitted up; what more should be done to them; what the available stocks of clothing, arms and ammunition, and other material, and horses and wagons, and all the innumerable supplies and munitions necessary for a large expedition; how are the things to be supplied which are not ready, but which are necessary, and how long time will be required to supply them.

All this and much more necessary information it is the business of a general staff to supply. When that has been done the order is made with all the available knowledge of all the circumstances upon which the movement depends for its success. It is then the business of a general staff to see that every separate officer upon whose action the success of the movement depends understands his share in it and does not lag behind in the performance of that share; to see that troops and ships and animals and supplies of arms and ammunition and clothing and food, etc., from hundreds of sources, come together at the right times and places; it is a laborious, complicated and difficult work, which requires a considerable number of men whose special business it is and who are charged with no other duties.

It was the lack of such a body of men doing that kind of work which led to the confusion attending the Santiago expedition in the summer of 1898. The confusion at Tampa and elsewhere was the necessary result of having a large number of men, each of them doing his own special work the best he could, but without any adequate force of officers engaged in seeing that they pulled together according to detailed plans made beforehand. Such a body of men doing general staff duty is just as necessary to prepare an army properly for war in time of peace as it is in time of war. It is not an executive body; it is not an administrative body; it is only through the authority of others. It makes intelligent command possible by procuring and arranging information and working out plans in detail, and it makes intelligent and effect execution of commands possible by keeping all the separate agents advised of the parts they are to play in the general scheme.

In creating a general staff I think we should change the designation of the officer whom we should call the Commanding General of the Army to Chief of Staff, and at the same time enlarge his powers by giving him the immediate direction of the supply departments. The position of the Commanding General of the Army is not created by statute. It depends entirely upon executive order and it could be abolished at any time by the President, and the position of Chief of Staff could be created in its place by legislative action. It is desirable in two directions. One is to provide for the performance of duties of the president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and the president of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, both of which have been attached by statute to the position of the Commanding General of the Army. The other line of legislative action needed is to authorize the control of the Secretary of War over the supply department to be exercised through the Chief of Staff. This probably could not be done except by Congress.

The change of title from "Commanding General of the Army" to "Chief of Staff" would be of little consequence were it not that the titles denote and imply in the officers bearing them the existence of widely different kinds of authority. When an officer is appointed to the position of "Commanding General of the Army" he naturally expects to command himself with a high degree of independence, following his own ideas rather than the ideas of others. We cannot ordinarily expect an officer placed in such a high position and thus endowed with what purports to be the right and title to command, not to stand up for his right to really command and not to regard any attempt to control his action or limit his powers as unjustifiable interference.

The title of Chief of Staff, on the other hand, denotes a duty to advise, inform, and assist a superior officer who has command, and to represent him, acting in his name and by his authority in carrying out his policies and securing the execution of his commands. The officer who accepts the position assumes the highest obligation to be perfectly loyal to his commander, to exclude all personal considerations from his advice and representation, and to try, in the most whole-hearted way, to help him to right conclusions, and to the successful execution of his policies even though his conclusions may not agree with the advice given. For the successful performance of his duties the chief of staff must have the entire confidence of his commander. In proportion as he merits that confidence, the chief of staff gradually comes to find his authority, usually accepted, and to really exercise the authority of his commander, subject only to the most general directions, just as Von Moltke exercised the authority of King William of Prussia as his chief of staff.

Experience has shown that it is impossible for any officer to really exercise in this country, in time of peace, the powers which appear and are assumed to be conferred along with the title of "Commanding General of the Army." This follows from the constitution of our Government.

This way of treating the expenditure of money is an expression of the ingrained tendency of the American people to insist upon civilian control of the military arm. Our fathers inherited that from England, and we have always held to it. It is not likely to be changed in substance. One result of the arrangement is that the officer who is called "Commanding General of the Army" cannot in time of peace really exercise any real power at all unless he acts in conformity to the policy and views of the Secretary of War, acting under the direction of the President; that is to say, he cannot exercise any independent command; and this must always be so as long as the Secretary of War performs the duties which are imposed upon him by law and which are essential to the maintenance of civilian control over the military establishment. It is the only way to exercise the power which the title of "Commanding General of the Army" appears to carry with it, but which does not really exist, that led General Scott to leave Washington and establish his headquarters in New York and General Sherman to remove to St. Louis, both of them abandoning the attempt to do anything in connection with the administration of the Army in Washington. And this difficulty has been the cause of almost constant conflict and bitter feeling in the administration of the Army for the past fifty years, to the very great injury of the Service and very great loss of efficiency.

It does not follow, however, that the principal and most trusted General of the Army cannot exercise a great and commanding influence in the control of the Army, and practically manage it in all military matters. What does follow is that he can do this only by abandoning the idea of independent command and by assuming the position and performing the functions which I have described as belonging to a chief of staff. General

Schofield did this with entire success and rendered great service to the country by doing so.

Everybody is not as self-restrained and sensible as General Schofield, and the best way to secure from others the same kind of good service that he rendered is to give the officer from whom it is expected a designation which indicates what he is really to do.

THE ARMY CANTEN.

On the subject of the Army canteen the Secretary says: "Referring to the operation of Section 38 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines in post exchanges, I said in my last report that a great body of reports had been received which indicated that the effect of the law was unfortunate, but that I thought a sufficient time had not elapsed to give the law a fair trial, and that the observation and report of its working would be continued during the coming year. A great number of additional reports have now been received, and they confirm the impression produced by the earlier reports. I am convinced that the general effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wines within the limited area of the Army post is to lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to frequent vile resorts which cluster in the neighborhood, to drink bad whiskey to excess, and to associate intimately with abandoned men and more abandoned women; and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, insubordination and desertion, and moral and physical degeneration. These reports are ready to send to Congress whenever that body desires to consider the subject."

OTHER SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

Secretary Root recommends that the Army transport service on the Pacific be discontinued, his opinion being that private shippers can afford to do the business for less than it costs the Government and still make a profit. At the same time by following this method the Government will be aiding to build up regular commercial lines between the Pacific coast and Manila, which is much to be desired. He advises that the benefits of the statute which permits enlisted men to deposit their savings with paymasters and draw interest on the same at the rate of 4 per cent. be extended to officers. He also recommends that the Government should supply the heavy furniture for officers' quarters, because it buys in large quantities and can buy more cheaply than officers. The construction of a cable between the Northwestern coast of the State of Washington and the Southern point of our Alaskan territory is earnestly recommended. Acknowledgment is made to the German Emperor and all the officers of the German Army as well as to the Governments of France and Great Britain for their courtesy to Major Generals Corbin and Young and Brigadier General Wood during the recent sojourn of those officers in Europe. Acknowledgment is also made of the devoted and able services of Col. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War. It is recommended that duties on imports from the Philippines be reduced to 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff and that the Government of the islands be permitted to establish the gold standard. The Secretary's estimates for the Department for the ensuing year have already been published in these columns.

ARGUMENT FOR THE DICK MILITIA BILL.

Secretary Root, on Thursday, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and was heard on the Dick Militia Bill with such excellent result that the Committee voted unanimously at the end of the hearing to report the bill favorably.

The Secretary explained that he came for the purpose of taking up a presentation which General Dick, the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was to make before the Committee on the bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Militia, which passed the House last session. H. R. 15345. He said:

"The place of the National Guard in the military system of the country is not fixed, it is not established. No one in the National Guard knows what his duty to the country is. The enlistment of the men and the commanding officers in the National Guard creates no special duty towards the United States on the part of the militia as able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight, and the fact that there was no definition of duty and no one knew what his obligation or his right or privileges were upon the outbreak of the Spanish War, led to the very great confusion and bad feeling and loss of efficiency in the treatment of the National Guard at that time.

"In the first place there are the men who are willing to do their duty as State troops. They are willing to be called upon to repress riot and to maintain order. The same men would be willing to do their duty as militia, strictly militia service, the defense of their homes, and there is a great amount of such service which in the event of war would be exceedingly useful. "Then there is another class of men who want to go anywhere that there is adventure and a chance to fight, and when the war with Spain broke out there was a conflict between these two classes of men in the National Guard. Some pulled one way and some another. Some regiments volunteered as a whole and pulled with them a lot of men who did not want to go and had no business to, and who left their wives and families and business when they ought not to have, and who merely kept out good men who had no homes who wanted to go, and I knew personally of many distressing cases of that kind; and then on the other hand, other National Guard regiments, where the conservative men predominated, voted not to go, and the result was that they were torn asunder by dissension. Some of the best regiments we had in the State of New York acted this way and in consequence the first time they appeared in the streets of New York after that action were hissed, because they did not go as a body to do a thing which the regiment was never expected to do and ought not to be called upon to do.

"Now there is enough work to do in this country for every member of the National Guard, only we want a system by which they will know what their place is. The manning of the seacoast fortifications can be done to great advantage by militiamen, it is constitutional militia work, and I have been watching it now for years and I find this to be the case. We have not now an artillery force which is adequate to man the coast fortifications in time of war, but the number which you were asked to provide for in the Act of February 2, 1901, was intentionally made small in order not to burden the country with an excessive standing army, because the practicability of having been reinforced in time of war by the militia was so great.

"One regiment I have been following in particular, the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Three years ago they made an application to be admitted to the

forts in Boston Harbor for the purpose of practice and there was some objection made by our military men, on the ground that they would become familiar with the secrets of the fortifications and foreign countries might thereby gain information, and all that. I overruled that objection, and every year that regiment has been in our seacoast fortifications on the New England coast and officers of the forts report to me that they show great facility in picking up the business and manning these big guns. A large part of them are mechanics and they take to handling the machinery of the guns as a duck does to water, and there is no question that if that regiment should be placed in a militia system so that it was understood that only the New England coast was threatened with attack, they can take their places in these fortifications. They would in the meantime become familiar with every kind and everything that had to be done, and that without taking them from their families and their business except a few days in each year, not a greater time than they now get, duplicating in number the men of the Regular Army, who spend all their time there. They would be ready to go into the fortifications in case of threatened attack and practically double our effective force, but we want a system under which they will know what they are to do. Then there is another duty to be performed by Infantry in being ready for the defense of our seacoast fortifications against attack in reverse. We ought to give immediate and serious attention to the preparation for the defense of our fortifications against attack in reverse, and for that part of the militia the men who do not want to go away for general military service, would be perfectly available, only they ought to know what they are going to do and we ought to have a system, which would enable us to determine this.

"The theory of this bill is that the Government of the United States shall recognize the immense value of the National Guard in building up a militia system, in the building up of a body of men which will be ready to act as national troops in time of war. Now, of course, the great bulk of the expenses are paid by the States, but the National Guard in three different ways furnishes ready to hand a body of militia, if we only have the laws determining what their place is.

"Now the theory of this bill is, instead of brushing aside the National Guard, to make it as efficient a body as possible and to bring it into such relations with the Regular Army that when war comes there will be a homogeneous body, armed alike, disciplined alike, familiar with the same organization, ready to take in the mass of new material that will come from hundreds of volunteers and make a complete army.

"There is no absolute right given for them to go into camp. The bill provides that the Secretary of War may arrange for this, always subject to your control by your appropriations. If you do not choose to appropriate the money to enable the Secretary of War to provide for taking some 40,000 National Guard into encampments we cannot do it, but if you do we will take care of them. It is provided that the Secretary of War may do it on the request of a Governor of the State, so that it is very likely in some States they would say that they preferred to send their National Guard into their own camps. In other States they would send them into camp with the Regulars.

"I propose that hereafter when a man enlists he shall sign a paper agreeing to serve in the Army for three years as he does now and under which he is available for five years more, ready to answer a call, if he is called out, and we have also an enlistment under which when a man has served as long as he thinks he wants to in the active force of the National Guard he can put himself on this five-year roll as a man who is ready to be called out in case a volunteer force is called out. We now graduate from the Army in round numbers from fifteen to twenty thousand young men who have served their enlistment and have gone out and gone into civil life. If a war comes along they all want to come back, only we do not know where they are and instead of being able to get track of them we have to take the men as they come, men who have training and men who are new and raw. Any man always has interest enough in militia affairs to serve in the National Guard and when a war comes wants to be in it."

Mr. Quarles: "I believe that this idea will be most agreeable to the American people. Their policy is to have as small a Regular Army as consistent, but they are alive also to the necessity of having a force that can be promptly called in. Now I would be pleased if this thing could be worked out so that this reserve instead of being a mere potential force might be an actual thing and have them enrolled and called on, so that it is really to all intents and purposes here what it is in Germany. If that can be worked out in that way I believe it would be very satisfactory to the people."

Mr. Root: "In any case of a difference between us and any European power certainly they will be getting ready for war while we are talking about it, and the idea of this is to possibly make arrangements so that we can be actually getting ready in advance of a declaration of war."

Mr. Cockrell: "Well, if you had 100,000 men enrolled in this way, and their post office addresses, it would take but a very few days for you to reach nine-tenths of them without any publicity."

Mr. Bates: "It is somewhat like the minute men of the old Revolution."

Mr. Root: "Precisely. It is concentrating 100,000 men who are specially prepared for the service, the obligation which the Constitution and general law puts upon every able-bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight years."

"The men who are certified by these Boards to the President as qualified to hold commissions are to go on a list which will go into the Army Register and they are to be the eligible class which the officers of this first volunteer reserve are to be selected from, and from which the Governors of the States can select officers for the general volunteer force. I think this is of the utmost importance. When a war broke out and a volunteer force is to be created, neither the President, so far as he has to make appointments, nor the Governors of the States so far as they have to make them, can possibly inquire into the fitness of men who hold the positions. One man is just like another. Every man who is not actually in the penitentiary or poorhouse can get people to come and see he is a born soldier."

Mr. Cockrell: "The President told me he was reading over the Army Register and a certain name impressed him favorably. He sent for his record and he had a good one and he appointed him."

Mr. Root: "Well, I think probably you will find that the name had associations with some one whom the President has known and that he thought he knew something about the stock."

Mr. Proctor: "You have no amendments to suggest?"

Mr. Root: "No, sir; I think the bill should pass as it passed the House."

Mr. Cockrell: "You have no amendments you would like to go into it?"

Mr. Root: No, sir; I would not change it at all, for I know this, that you cannot put this system into operation except after several years of careful work and in the course of time amendments will develop and you cannot do anything now to prevent them and there will be time enough when the amendments themselves appear."

Mr. Proctor: "One of the greatest controversies in the Spanish War was that these volunteer regiments, the commanding officers did not know how to take care of them and more sickness was largely through that cause than anything else. Now what do you think of a provision that regular officers might take command of the National Guard regiments?"

Mr. Root: "I do not think it necessary, Senator. I think the working out of this system by which they work together will accomplish all this. General Carter will tell you how it worked at Fort Riley. He will tell you that the National Guard officers were taking lessons all the time by taking care of the men in camps. They were not in quarters, they were encamped in the open; we have thirty square miles there, I think the effect is going to be to add greatly to the efficiency of the National Guard and it will, of course, involve some expenditure of money, but it will cost less to put this system in operation and keep it up than it would to maintain but a very few additional regiments of the Regular Army. Two or three regiments of the Regular Army more or less would make all the difference of expense that this bill does and it will be worth to the people of the country a great many, many regiments."

Mr. Root explained at length the various provisions of the bill and answered a variety of questions coming from different members of the Committee. He repeated in substance what is stated in his annual report, appearing in this issue, concerning the present State Militia system which has survived without change for 110 years, and referred to the lessons learned in the joint Army and Navy maneuvers and in the maneuvers at Fort Riley, as to the value of co-operation by the various forces intended for national defense. His argument was very clear and convincing, and as the Committee has adopted his views, it is probable that the bill, which has already been passed by the House, will be passed by the Senate and speedily become a law.

CHANGES IN ARMY UNIFORM.

Present indications certainly seem to point to a return to the white facings for all Infantry organizations of the Army. Since the promulgation of the General Order establishing new uniform regulations for the Army there have been many small complaints made to the War Department, but the most serious objection to the order seems to have come from the Infantry, three fourths of the officers of which have gone on record as being opposed to the blue facings and have petitioned the Secretary of War to have the order amended and the white facings again prescribed. The board of officers, composed of Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood and W. H. Carter, Col. W. S. Patten of the Quartermaster's Department, and Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, appointed to consider what changes should be made in the new uniform order, has been in session for about a week and will probably make its report to Secretary Root early next week. Since the first meeting there has been considerable difference of opinion among the members of the board as to the advisability of returning to the white facings in the Infantry. At first the board decided not to make the change, but at its last meeting a majority of the members voted for the change back to white and it is probable that the report made to the Secretary of War will so recommend. The board will recommend that the chapeau be entirely abolished in the Army except for general officers. The former uniform order did away with the chapeau for all officers except the staff. In the future the chapeau will be a distinctive badge for general officers. The straight sword will not be worn by general officers, if the recommendations of the new board are approved, but they will wear the sabre. The board refused to consider the proposition that Army chaplains' uniforms be changed so as to present a more military appearance. It has decided that no officer below the rank of major shall wear the gold oak leaf on the visor of the forage cap. Other minor changes in the uniform order will also be recommended.

It is barely possible that Secretary Root will not approve the recommendation of the board that the Infantry be allowed to return to the white facings in view of the number of officers who have already provided themselves with the new uniforms prescribed with the blue facings. A great majority of the military tailors have also ordered large supplies of blue facing as prescribed by the uniform order, which would be a total loss if the return to white was now ordered. These considerations have, however, been well considered by the board which will, as we have said, probably recommend that the white be used instead of the blue, as ordered in the uniform order. It will be understood, of course, that nothing can be certainly determined until the board has made its report and it has been acted upon by the Secretary of War.

The President has very positive ideas about how officers of the Army and Navy should be dressed upon different occasions and, above all, is greatly opposed to an officer at any time wearing partly military and partly civilian dress. Recently, it seems, the President met an officer of one of the Services, who, it is said, was dressed in a civilian short coat, blue uniform trousers, tan shoes, black derby hat and regulation uniform overcoat. The President has expressed himself positively recently in regard to this matter of dress for officers of the Service. He desires that officers shall never appear at the White House except in uniform, the kind of uniform to be, of course, determined by the function or occasion which calls the officer to the Presidential residence. The President is also of the opinion that officers should wear their uniform at all society functions and, in fact, whenever they can do so without becoming too conspicuous. The question of the advisability of having the officers of the Navy on duty at the Navy Department appear always when on duty at the Department in their uniforms is now under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy. It is very probable that an order requiring officers to wear their uniforms at the Department will be promulgated. Some excellent observations on the matter of uniforms, of observing the Regulations in the matter of uniforms, courtesies, etc., will be found in an order issued by Major General Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, which appears under our Army heading.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Following are those portions of the annual message of President Roosevelt relating to the Army and Navy:

"The triumph of our arms, above all, the triumph of our laws and principles in the Philippines, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the Army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government, and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self-government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency, and the general kind-heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent there. Of course, there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings, and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes, occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds, it remains true that few, indeed, have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important, and beneficent work which has been done is well-nigh incalculable.

"Taking the work of the Army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very numerous, who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

"The Army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the Nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary circumstances to exercise commands commensurate with their rank, under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our Army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in a mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment; it is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

"I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the Secretary of War last year. When the young officers enter the Army from West Point they probably stand above their comrades in any other military service. Every effort should be made, by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

"The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard, which has already passed the House, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the National Guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

"Provision should be made to enable the Secretary of War to keep cavalry and artillery horses, worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle; and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of, it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts, and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

"For the first time in our history Naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the Admiral of the Navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the Navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the Secretary of the Navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to supply ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

"There should be no halt in the work of building up the Navy, providing each year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory, and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an Army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies, which demand the possession of a first-class Navy. The Isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our Navy if the Navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate Navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal features of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than useless to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good Navy. A good Navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guarantee of peace.

"Each individual unit of our Navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran

seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world; they are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

"We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the Naval School at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we must add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the Service is to be kept efficient.

"The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned, has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate let up in this strain. It must continue for some time longer, until more officers are graduated from Annapolis, and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the Service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitle them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

"There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue, and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient Navy. The refusal to maintain such a Navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self-complacency or vanity, or short-sightedness, in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived."

TO ORGANIZE THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

The following bill to give the Field Artillery a brigade organization and for other purposes has been introduced in the House:

H. R. 15446: Mr. Esch.—A bill to organize the Field Artillery of the United States Army. That hereafter the Field Artillery of the Army shall consist of one major-general (chief of artillery), two brigadier-generals, two brigades of horse artillery, two brigades of light and two of heavy field artillery, one brigade of mountain artillery, and one brigade of siege artillery; that the thirty batteries of field artillery now authorized by law for the Artillery Corps are hereby detached therefrom and shall be by the President organized into five of the brigades hereinbefore authorized: Provided, That he shall on the first day of July in each of the next succeeding three years after the passage of this Act cause to be organized an additional brigade of the field artillery, as herein provided for.

Sec. 2. That the President may select the field officers of the five brigades first to be organized and promote them to the field artillery from the next lower grades in the Artillery Corps, and he shall select the captains and the lieutenants for these five brigades from like grades in that corps and assign them to the field artillery. As additional brigades are organized, promotion to them shall be made by seniority in the line of the Army, and that upon their own application second lieutenants of the cavalry may be transferred to the field artillery to complete this organization, but no officer shall be promoted to or transferred to the field artillery to fill original vacancies who is senior in rank but junior in age to any other officer in his grade in the field-artillery: Provided, That the carrying out of the provisions of this Act shall not thereby reduce the total number of companies (156) now prescribed by law for the Artillery Corps, the places of the field batteries and men detached being taken by companies of Coast Artillery, with the men replaced and organized, as the President may direct, for torpedo and submarine mining defense, and the other companies of the Artillery Corps shall be organized by him, not uniformly, but according to the special requirements of each fort or other command, nor shall the present number of the officers in the several grades of the Artillery Corps be reduced, and that there shall be added to the Artillery Corps 1 major-general, commanding, 4 brigadier-generals, 17 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, and 1 additional major for each battery of sixteen twelve-inch mortars, duly constructed, armed, and equipped, and turned over to the artillery for service; these promotions to be made before the transfers of the officers to the field artillery are made, and that one-third of the privates of the Artillery Corps shall hereafter be graded as first-class privates, and that the pay of first sergeants of the corps shall be forty dollars per month, and of the other enlisted men thereof the same pay and allowances as now provided by law for like grades in the Corps of Engineers.

Sec. 3. That a brigade of field artillery shall consist of one colonel, one adjutant, one quartermaster and commissary, one ordnance officer, one chaplain, and one veterinarian with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain, mounted, one sergeant-major, one ordnance-sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, one saddler-sergeant, one farrier-sergeant, two color sergeants, one chief trumpeter, a band, as now provided by law for a regiment of cavalry, and two battalions. The brigade adjutants, quartermasters, and ordnance officers shall be selected from the extra captains of their respective brigades. A battalion of field artillery shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one battalion adjutant, one battalion quartermaster and commissary, one battalion ordnance officer, one battalion veterinarian, one battalion sergeant-major, one battalion quartermaster-sergeant, one battalion ordnance-sergeant, one battalion saddler-sergeant, one battalion farrier-sergeant, one battalion standard bearer (corporal), two trumpeters, and three field batteries, organized as now prescribed by law. The battalion adjutants, quartermasters, and ordnance officers shall be extra first lieutenants, selected from the first lieutenants of their respective battalions. Of the battalion veterinarians, the senior half shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of first lieutenants, mounted, and the junior half the rank, pay, and allowances of second lieutenants, mounted, and all other officers and enlisted men of the field artillery shall receive the pay and allowances now provided by law for like grades in the cavalry, together with the pay of qualified gunners, as now provided by law for the Artillery Corps, and that all enlisted men of the mounted service shall receive \$1.32 additional clothing allowance per month: Provided, That the President, when he may deem it necessary in the event of probable war, may add to the above brigade organization for the brigade of siege artillery one battalion, and to each of the battalions of the horse and mountain artillery brigades one battery, to be equipped for service as field artillery ammunition trains, and to each of the battalion organizations, including the third battalion of the siege artillery brigade of the light, heavy, and siege field artillery brigades, two batteries, one of which shall be equipped for service as field artillery train, and he may add one second lieutenant to any battery of the field artillery, and four veterinarians of the senior and four of the junior grades to the field artillery for service with the ammunition trains, and the artillery depots: And provided further, That when he may deem it necessary in the event of war, the President may further add one battalion to any brigade of the field artillery.

Sec. 4. That in the event of war, whenever any officer in the field artillery, cavalry, or infantry has been commissioned as an officer of volunteers and accepts the same, or is otherwise detached from his brigade or regiment for a period of time that is likely to be detrimental to the efficiency of his command when serving in the field, the commander of any army in the field or of a separate corps or division shall have authority to and shall promote to such temporary vacancy by brevet the senior officer next in rank in the line of promotion in the next lower grade, and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled in like manner through each grade as now provided by law in case of regular promotion except as to examination: Provided, That such temporary promotion shall be subject to the approval of the President, who shall have authority to temporarily fill the local vacancy in the grade of second lieutenant caused by said promotion or promotions by appointment of a volunteer second lieutenant in the field artillery, cavalry, or infantry for the war, subject to confirmation by the Senate: Provided further, That when performing, with their brigades or regiments, the duties pertaining to said temporary brevet rank, officers so appointed or promoted shall be entitled to and receive the full pay and allowances of and wear the uniform of their respective temporary grades, but that such appointments or promotions shall cease when an officer whose absence caused the same shall return to duty with his brigade or regiment: And provided further, That the second lieutenants of volunteers appointed to the respective branches of the service shall remain there until their term of service expires, and in the event of actual vacancies occurring in the grade of second lieutenants in their respective arms of service, they shall be appointed thereto, according to seniority, in accordance with the present law and regulations governing such appointments.

Sec. 5. That officers of the field artillery shall be retired from service at the age of sixty-two years: Provided, That when a captain fails to attain the grade of major, by regular promotion, at the age of forty-two years, or a major the grade of lieutenant-colonel at the age of fifty years, or a lieutenant-colonel the grade of colonel at the age of fifty-eight years, such officers or officer shall be placed upon the retired list with the next higher grade and withdrawn from the regular line of promotion: Provided further, That upon their own application officers on the half-pay list shall be detailed to staff duties, recruiting, or such other details which take officers temporarily away from duties with their regiments, and while performing said duties pertaining to such details said officers shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades. Officers on the half-pay list shall pass to the retired list, with the next higher grade, at the age of sixty-four years, and the general officers of the field artillery shall be retired at the age of sixty-four years. Officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier-general who served in the Civil War and who have served in the Army forty years, exclusive of service as cadets at the United States Military Academy, shall, upon their own application, be retired with the next higher grade.

Sec. 6. That there shall be added to each regiment of cavalry and infantry two lieutenant-colonels, and to each troop of cavalry in the event of war one second lieutenant and twenty-seven enlisted men.

COL. CHARLES MCCLURE.

The death of Col. Charles McClure, U.S.A., retired, at Washington, D.C., Nov. 25, 1902, will be heard with deep regret and grief not only in the regular Army, but by his surviving comrades of the Volunteers of 1861-65, and by the Volunteers of 1898, whom he so faithfully and efficiently served as chief paymaster on the staff first of General Merritt and later of General Otis.

The arduous duties and exposure incident to his service in the Philippines planted the seeds of fatal disease. He has faced many perils and participated in many hard fought battles, but he never evinced greater courage than he has shown during his long fight with tropical disease. Helpless upon his bed and facing the end that his physicians pronounced inevitable, his courage and hope never failed, his voice had the ring of cheerfulness and the grace of high courtesy until the weakness of approaching death silenced it. In his death he illustrated the courage of the soldier and the constant faith of the Christian.

Colonel McClure's lineage was of the best American type. His grandfather, John Banister Gibson, has had no superior, and few if any equals, as a judge in Pennsylvania; his father was a Representative in the National Congress; the brother of his grandfather, Gen. George Gibson, and the brother of his mother, Col. George Gibson, each had a long and honorable service in the Army. As the representative of such a family and the official associate for many years of General Gibson, Colonel McClure of moral necessity as well as of choice entered the national Army when the war for the Union required his services.

He was appointed captain in the Subsistence Department, U.S.V., April 28, 1862, and served continuously until his retirement for age Feb. 20, 1902. He was appointed in the Regular Army in 1866, transferred to the Pay Department as major in 1880, and promoted deputy paymaster general in 1901. During the War of

the Rebellion his service was with the Army of the Potomac, and although the duties of his position as an officer of the Subsistence Department would not have called him often to the firing line, his patriotism and soldierly spirit constantly carried him there. Gen. M. R. Patrick, on whose staff he served while the General commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, commends Colonel (then Captain) McClure's "coolness and promptitude" at Beverly Ford, Warrentown Springs, Gainesville, Groveton and Antietam, and adds: "I was especially pleased with his gallantry and good judgment at a critical moment during the battle of South Mountain. He had accompanied the skirmish line to near the top of the mountain, when the enemy suddenly unmasked and poured a destructive fire into our center, and it was mainly through his energy, courage and good judgment in the execution of an order that the left of the line was brought speedily to our support and we were enabled to hold our ground until the arrival of other troops." The high quality of Colonel McClure's services during the War of the Rebellion is attested by the bestowal upon him of three brevets, those of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. His varied, and always meritorious, service during the years following the great war included a tour in New Mexico, where he acquired such knowledge of Spanish as made his service especially valuable at Manila.

The motto of one of our Cavalry regiments Colonel McClure might well have adopted, "Toujours Pret." To whatever duty assigned he always brought competent ability, training and energy for its performance. Now that the brave and faithful soldier lies dead his friends must feel, as during his life they felt, deep regret that such services were not more adequately rewarded.

Colonel McClure married a daughter of General Getty, who, with three sons and two daughters, survives him. His eldest son and namesake, as an officer of the 1st U. S. Infantry, laid down his life in Samar, Philippine Islands, in the summer of 1901.

"Though he that ever kind and true,
Kept stoutly step by step with you
Your whole long, gusty lifetime through
Be gone awhile before,
Be now a moment gone before,
Yet doubt not, soon the seasons shall restore
Your friend to you."

He is not dead, this friend—not dead,
But in the path we mortals tread,
Got some few, trifling steps ahead
And nearer to the end
So that you, too, once past the bend
Shall meet again, as face to face this friend
You fancy dead."

G. W. B.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, Art. Corps, joined at Fort Mott, N. J., on Dec. 1.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Geo. C. Saffarans, 2d U. S. Inf., at New York City Nov. 29.

Lieut. I. W. Molony, 2d Inf., temporarily at Governors Island, is on duty with Co. H, 8th U. S. Infantry.

Gen. Thos. F. Barr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barr, are located for a portion of the winter at the Brunswick, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. E. A. Scherrer, wife of Dr. Scherrer, and daughter of Major H. P. Ritzius, U.S.A., gave birth to a son at Denver, Col., Nov. 24.

A daughter, Eulalie E. Wallace, was born to the wife of Lieut. E. J. Wallace, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N. J., Nov. 17.

General H. B. Freeman, U.S.A., retired, has been transferred from the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.I. U.S., to the Kansas Commandery.

General S. M. Whitside and family have moved into Washington, D.C., from their country home and will occupy house No. 1748 P street for the winter.

We learn that the correct score of the football game played by D Troop and I Troop, 2d Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen, on Nov. 23, was 6 to 5 in I Troop's favor.

Col. J. Y. F. Blake, who served with the Boers in the war against Great Britain, is stopping at the Herald Square Hotel, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, New York City.

Mrs. Wallen, the widow of General H. D. Wallen, U.S.A., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Laura Louise Wallen, has returned from Europe and is at No. 557 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Lieut. John McClintock, 5th U. S. Cav., is making the trip to Manila by way of the Empress steamer from Vancouver to Hong Kong, stopping at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, expecting to reach Manila about the last day of the year.

Midshipman Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., son of Commander Wainwright, is reported ill with fever, and has been transferred from Culebra to the hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico. It is supposed he contracted the fever while in charge of a working party of men from the Indiana, digging canals.

Admiral J. M. Forsyth, U.S.N., sailed Dec. 4, on the Ward Line steamer Orzaba for Nassau, N.P., Bahama Islands. Admiral Forsyth is a native of the Bahamas, and this visit to the islands is the second he has made in 50 years, he having left there in 1853. He will spend the winter in Nassau, Bahama Islands.

Mrs. Middleton S. Elliott, Jr., wife of Dr. M. S. Elliott, U.S.N., has arrived in San Francisco. She has been for the past two years on the Asiatic Station, spending the greater part of her time in Japan. Mrs. Elliott is the sister of Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, who is at present at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., where Dr. Evans is on duty.

A most enjoyable card party was given by Capt. Robert M. Berry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Berry, in honor of their guest, Mrs. Muir, of Annapolis, at their home in the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25. There were two first prizes, a picture and a chain of Oriental beads, which were won by Mrs. Muir and Mrs. John Quimby. The gentlemen's prize, a stein, was awarded to Comdr. C. K. Curtis, U.S.N., while the consolation, a set of gold pins, was drawn by Mrs. Holt Page. The booby, an exquisite bunch of violets, was presented to Miss Mollie Milligan. Among the guests were: Mrs. Muir, Miss Alice Berry, Comdr. and Mrs. C. K. Curtis, U.S.N.; Mrs. John Quimby, Mrs. Holt Page, Mr. and Mrs. Carey Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Miss Lizzie Freeman, Misses Belle and Cornelia Truxton, Misses Florence and Mollie Milligan, Captain Swinburne, U. S.N., Albert G. Berry, U.S.N.; Paymaster Ramsay, U. S.N.; Lieutenant Rogers, U.S.N., and Lieut Arthur T. Chester, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chester.

Major T. U. Raymond, U.S.A., has arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from Chicago.

Capt. C. G. Woodward, U.S.A., left Columbus, Ohio, for Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on Nov. 27.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 22.

Comdr. G. C. Hannus, U.S.N., retired, has been ordered to assume command of the school ship St. Mary's, at New York.

Col. J. L. Lusk, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lusk have moved from 1709 21st street, N. W., Washington, D.C., to the Mendota, corner of 20th street and Kalorama avenue.

The Milwaukee Commandery of the M. O. L. L. U. S. have issued a memorial circular to Companion Major Charles H. Bonesteel, U.S.A., who died on Sept. 24 last.

Capt. M. W. Ireland, U.S.A., who is on duty at the office of the Surgeon General, is visiting Major and Mrs. La Garde at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Paym. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., has returned to her home in New York from a visit to Japan, where she joined her husband with her young son for a visit.

Capt. E. H. Gheen, U.S.N., has been retired for age, from Dec. 1. He entered the Navy Sept. 25, 1862, being appointed to Annapolis from Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1867.

Capt. M. O. Bigelow, 9th U. S. Cav., Lieut. L. J. Mygatt, 17th U. S. Inf., and Lieut. F. Dean, 10th U. S. Inf., were guests of the 47th N.G.N.Y., at the armory, Brooklyn, N.Y., at the review by General McLeer, on Nov. 26.

Comdr. V. L. Cottman, U.S.N., and wife arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24, to command the Wyoming, at Mare Island. Mrs. Cottman is at the Plymouth, and was well known in San Francisco as Miss Elizabeth Klink, daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel B. Klink.

Major Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U.S.A., retired, and wife, are at the Chamberlin for the winter. Their coming is always looked forward to with pleasure by the younger officers, for the McCooks always entertain some charming girls during their winters at Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Charles H. Gunn and Miss Gunn, the widow and daughter of the late Capt. Charles H. Gunn, will spend the winter in Washington, where they have taken apartments at the Logan Flats. Miss Florence Gunn is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Wm. D. Davis, at Vancouver Barracks.

General and Mrs. Charles Heywood have been stopping at Atlantic City for some little time and from there they visited New York. General Heywood is much interested in the possible legislation relating to the Marine Corps and will remain in Washington during most of the present session of Congress.

The Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., have issued memorial orders on the deaths of Companions Brevet Capt. H. Meiser, Lieut. Col. W. B. Wright, Lieut. P. B. Sanborn, Brevet Major W. H. Rolls, and Capt. B. S. Harrower, U.S.V. The death of Companion Surg. R. C. Kedzie on Nov. 7 is also announced.

At the meeting of the Colorado Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., in Denver, on Dec. 2, a paper was furnished by Companion Capt. William B. Upton on the organization and experience of the 8th Massachusetts, one of the noted early regiments. Companion William F. Orabold also gave an interesting paper on behalf of young men.

Lieut. A. C. Owens, U.S.N., who was recently tried by a G.C.M. for absence without leave and alleged financial irregularities, has been ordered examined by a medical board, with reference to his mental soundness. Medical Director H. J. Babin, U.S.N., is chairman of the board which will examine the lieutenant at the Navy Yard, New York.

Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty as a member of the Naval boards for promotions and retirements. These boards hold their sessions at the Washington Navy Yard and are in operation for about ten months in the year; in fact the whole year through, with the exception of the time of the annual leaves of the officers composing the boards.

Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., retired, has been assigned to duty as inspector of the Sixteenth Light House District, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. Up to the present time Commander Nelson has resided at Annapolis, since his retirement in December, 1896. Much regret is expressed by his friends and neighbors in Annapolis at the sudden change of base.

Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell, U.S.N., who for so long a time has been connected with the various experiments with the submarine Holland, has at length been detached from command of that vessel and ordered to hold himself in readiness for service on board the new battleship Maine when that ship is commissioned for sea. At present Lieutenant Caldwell will be attached to the Minneapolis at the New York Navy Yard, but will report on the Maine within the next few weeks.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., Chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, paid quite an extended unofficial visit to the works of the William B. Trigg Company of Richmond, Va., last week, and after a thorough inspection of the entire plant, including the work now under way on the large dry dock and launching basin, expressed himself as much impressed with the quantity and quality of the operations now going on. Admiral Melville returned to Washington the same night.

Mrs. Vose, wife of Lieut. Col. W. P. Vose, A.C., is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bentley, at their home in Little Rock, Ark. The Bentley residence, with the unique arrangement of the interior court and three storied corridors filled with indigenous and tropical plants, is one of the most beautiful and sumptuous of the many elegant homes in the "City of Roses." Friends of Mrs. Vose will be glad to know that the serious trouble of her hands, from which she has suffered so many months, has been greatly relieved under Dr. Bentley's skillful treatment. Mrs. Vose will also take a brief course of treatment at Hot Springs before returning to New Orleans for the winter.

One of the most delightful events of the season at Vancouver Barracks was a card party given by Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Smith. Those present were Captain and Mrs. Chynoweth, Captain and Mrs. Hart, Captain and Mrs. Davis, Captain and Mrs. Reichmann, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, the Misses Greene, Moore, Chynoweth, Davis, Warrens, McCammon and Lieutenants Van Horn, Foulis, Nelson, Waldo and Dewey. Supper was served at small tables. On Thursday, Nov. 21, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Davis gave a charming dinner in honor of their guest, Miss Greene, of Baltimore. The color scheme was pink. Those present were the Misses Moore, Chynoweth and Greene and Lieutenants Cranston, Carr and Wagner.

Lieut. G. E. Manning, Art. Corps, on leave from Jackson Barracks, La., is visiting in Dayton, Ohio.

Lieut. M. P. Andrus, Art. Corps, recently visiting in New York, joined this week at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. Carroll Power, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Schuyler, Dec. 2, and left to join the 52d Co. at Fort Rodman, Mass.

A daughter, Mary Waring Kieffer, was born to the wife of Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, asst. surg., U.S.A., at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U.S.N., delivered an address in Washington, D.C., Nov. 29, before the Geographic Society on the subject of Arctic exploration.

Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Asiatic Station, has been assigned in charge of the second Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

Capt. Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., who has been in command of the Massachusetts State training ship Enterprise, has been detached from that vessel, having been assigned to new duties as captain of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Quartermasters' Department U.S.A., has arrived in Burlington, Vt., and with his family it at the Van Ness House. Captain Lamoreux will have charge of the construction of the new stables at Fort Ethan Allen.

Mrs. Wellborn, wife of Lieut. I. C. Wellborn, 9th U. S. Inf., and her sister, Miss Clara G. Kilbourne, both recently returned from Peking, China, are at present visiting their father, Major H. S. Kilbourne, surgeon U.S.A., at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

The eldest son of General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., Robert McMaster Gillespie, was elected a member of the second class of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at the monthly meeting held at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, Dec. 3.

Capt. Newton H. Hall, U.S.M.C., and bride, formerly Miss Rose Harrington, daughter of Col. Francis H. Harrington of the U.S. Marine Corps, have taken apartments at the San Carlos, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the winter. Captain Hall is on duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Schroeder, wife of Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., the former Governor of Guam, has returned to Washington and is occupying their residence on N street, after a stay of something like two years in the far-away island where her husband has been stationed for that length of time.

Mr. John S. Power, chief clerk, Headquarters Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y., on Oct. 25, 1902, completed 31 years service in the Army of the United States, and has never been so busy as at the present time. He has lost nothing of his activity in the despatch of public business.

Major D. M. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott have rented their home, 1410 20th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and will pass this winter at the Ebbitt House. Mrs. Admiral Scott, the mother of Major Scott, will pass the winter with her grandson and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Scott, on G street, near 18th, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., has now got comfortably settled to business at Governors Island; and has had many callers since his arrival there from the Philippines. Two of his aides, Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Harper, arrived in New York, this week on the transport McClellan and are now on duty with the general. Captain Lindsey, another aide, came with General Chaffee by the way of San Francisco.

Mrs. I. T. Kite was hostess at a most delightful card party given on Nov. 28, at her home in the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. The ever fascinating game of hearts was selected to be played, and at its conclusion, the two first prizes, a Japanese card case and a Japanese figure, were won by Mrs. Lackey and Lieut. J. T. Bootes, U.S.M.C. The consolation, a Japanese ornament, was cut for and drawn by Mrs. Berry. Among those enjoying Mrs. Kite's hospitality were: Comdr. and Mrs. C. K. Curtis, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Berry, U.S.N.; Mrs. Charles Cotton, Lieut. Morton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morton, Naval Constructor and Mrs. Stocker, Lieutenant and Mrs. Lackey, U.S.N.; Miss Courtney, of Richmond; Miss Florence Milligan, Miss Carrie Phillips.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Dec. 3, were the following: Lieut. A. I. Harrison, U.S.A.; Paym. A. H. Cathcart, U.S.N.; Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.; Admiral George Brown, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brown; Medical Director J. G. Ayres, U.S.N.; Lieut. F. A. Dale, U.S.A.; Major D. M. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. D. M. Scott, Capt. F. K. Ferguson, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, U.S.N.; Capt. C. L. Potter, U.S.A.; Gen. T. C. Sullivan, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. G. Ball, U.S.A.; Lieut. O. P. M. Hazard, U.S.A.; Lieut. D. T. Merrill, U.S.A.; Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury, U.S.N.; Capt. W. A. Mercer, U.S.A., Mrs. W. A. Mercer and Miss Mercer; Lieut. A. T. Balentine, U.S.A.

At the November meeting of the Milwaukee Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., after the regular toasts Commander Hollister designated Capt. Howard Greene chairman of the program committee for the Eldest Sons, as toastmaster, and Captain Greene presided during the social exercises for the balance of the evening. The first toast on the Eldest Son's program was "Our Living Original Companions," followed by the song, "The Loyal Legioner." The paper of the evening was "Oddities of Army Accounting Systems," by General Charles King. After that, impromptu speeches by Vol. Lieut. A. P. Foster, U.S.N., ex-Governor George W. Peck, Surgeon Hugo Philler and Dr. A. T. Holbrook. Good singing led by Mr. W. B. Simpson, with Mr. McFayden as accompanist. Fifty-one companions and 25 guests were present.

Mrs. Roosevelt issued cards for an afternoon at home on Friday, Nov. 28, at the White House. Those assisting her were Mrs. Douglas Robinson, a sister of the President; Mrs. Cowles, Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Helen Roosevelt, her cousin, of New York. The ladies of the Cabinet also assisted Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Payne, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Loeb, Mrs. Barnes, the Misses Hitchcock and Miss Hagner did the honors of the tea table. Colonel Bingham presented each guest to Mrs. Roosevelt. Captain Cowles and Major McCawley were also present. Among the ladies of the Army and Navy circle were Colonel and Mrs. Iver Bingham, Captain and Mrs. Cowles, Major General Chaffee, Adjutant General and Mrs. Corbin, Major and Mrs. George Dunn, Captain Julian R. Lindsey, General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Surgeon General and Mrs. Rixey, Col. and Mrs. Wallace F. Randolph, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Sharpe, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, General Sanger and Miss Sanger, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Watson and the Misses Watson.

Comdr. U. R. Harris, U.S.N., has relieved Comdr. E. S. Prime, from command of the U.S.S. Wilmington, at Amoy, China.

Mrs. and Miss Corrie, wife and daughter of Paymaster Thos. J. Corrie, U.S.N., have returned from Europe and will spend the winter at the Buckingham, Washington, D.C.

Miss Mary Blake Cook, the granddaughter of Admiral Nicholson, U.S.N., is ill with typhoid fever at 1827 R street, N. W., Washington, D.C. Miss Helen Cook is one of the rosebuds of this season, and is considered the handsomest young girl in Washington.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nellie Scott Fairfield, daughter of Mrs. Walter Scott Fairfield, of Brooklyn, N.Y., to Lieut. Andrew T. Graham, U.S.N.

Lieut. William H. Jordan, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss May Beall were married on Nov. 14 at Denver, Colo.

The details of the marriage on the 28th of June last, at Guam, Ladrone Islands, of Lieut. Henry D. Foster Long, U.S. Marine Corps, and Miss Dorothy Hiatt of Nebraska, have been received. The ceremony, which was followed by a reception, took place at the home of the Governor of the Island, Commander Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and was the leading social event of the season.

Capt. Le Roy S. Lyon, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Harriette Amesen, of Florida, were married on Dec. 1, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y., by the Rev. Dr. Black. The bride's only attendant was Miss Louisa Man Wingate, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Geo. W. Wingate, with whom the bride has been stopping at their residence, 1100 Dean street, Brooklyn, N.Y. A small reception followed the ceremony at the home of General and Mrs. Wingate. Captain and Mrs. Lyon will reside at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., where the Captain is on duty.

Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Gibson, Jr., who were married in New York City on Nov. 26, are visiting Gen. and Mrs. H. G. Gibson at 1151 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Henrietta Marie Webster, only daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Harrie Webster, U.S.N., to Mr. Hugh Skipwith, of Richmond, Va. The date of the wedding has not been definitely settled upon, but it is understood that it will occur some time during the month of January, 1903.

Lieutenant Samuel W. Noyes, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss May Hazeltine were married in Manila, P.I., Sept. 27 last, in St. Stephen's Church, Calle Nueva. The church was prettily decorated with growing plants, and the 30th Infantry band played the wedding march. The church was quite filled with the friends of Lieutenant Noyes and his brother officers of the 30th. The ushers were Lieut. G. E. Goodrich, 30th Inf., and Capt. F. B. Shaw, 30th Inf. Miss Cameron, daintily attired in white over apple green, was the maid of honor, and Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon of the Navy was best man. The bride, who wore a charming costume of white handsomely embroidered with silk, wearing a large picture white hat, and carrying pink roses, was led to the altar by Col. Wm. P. Rogers, 30th Inf., who, acting in place of her father, gave the bride away. Miss Hazeltine, who arrived on the Sheridan, was chaperoned from the States by Colonel and Mrs. Rogers. After the ceremony, the bridal pair were given a delightful supper at the Army and Navy Club by Lieutenant Howard White of the Philippine Scouts. The other guests were: Colonel Rogers, Mrs. Brechemin, Mrs. Kilbourne, Miss Cameron, Miss Brechemin, and Captains Young and Squier, U.S.A. Lieutenants Witherspoon, U.S.N., Lieuts. G. E. Goodrich and W. S. Faulkner, U.S.A.

Miss Clotilde D. Mason, of Alameda, Cal., has informed us that she has broken her engagement to Lieut. Nathan T. Shelton, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Casey, in consequence of the requirements of the Roman Catholic Church.

Miss Lillian May Gunson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gunson, of Philadelphia, was united in marriage to Mr. Arthur Bradley Hanscom, son of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, U.S.N., on Dec. 3, at the Geo. W. South Memorial Church of The Advocate, Philadelphia, the Rev. Charles H. Williams officiating. The ceremony was attended by the immediate families of the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom after returning from their bridal tour will reside in West Philadelphia.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mary Aston Hatch, who died at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 20, was sister of the wife of Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Hon. Albert R. Hatch.

Miss Mary Ann Freeman, who died at Sandwich, Mass., on Nov. 12, was the sister of the wife of Pay Director L. A. Frailey, U.S.N., and aunt of the wife of Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, U.S.N.

Col Frank G. Noyes, sixty-nine years old, who was Grand Army Department Commander in 1893, died at Nashua, N.H., Dec. 1, as the result of a fall a few days ago. He was graduated from Harvard in 1856 and read law with Rufus Choate and Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, and practised in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He served through the civil war with honor.

Mr. Denison E. Seymour, M.D., father of Lieut. I. K. Seymour, U.S.N., died at Calais, Me., Nov. 22.

Gen. William H. Nash, U.S.A., retired, died at Columbus, Ohio, on Dec. 2, from attack of paralysis. General Nash was appointed a captain and commissary of Volunteers, Nov. 26, 1862, serving until the end of the Civil War. He was appointed captain and commissary in the Regular establishment in November, 1865, and by gradual promotion became commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier general, in April, 1898, retiring May 2, 1898, at his own request, under the sixty-two years age clause. Since then he made his home in Ohio. He received the brevet of major, U.S.A., Nov. 17, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and the brevet of major of Volunteers, March 31, 1865, for gallant and distinguished services.

Mr. M. H. Lauchheimer, father of Major C. H. Lauchheimer, died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 22, in the eightieth year of his age.

Salem H. Wales, who had been associated for more than fifty years with many important public interests of the city of New York, died at his home, No. 25 East Fifty-fifth street, on Dec. 2, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Wales was born of Puritan ancestry at Wales, Mass., Oct. 4, 1825, and came to New York in 1846, where, after serving two years as a clerk in an importing house, he purchased an interest in the Scientific American, of which journal he was managing editor for twenty-three

years. In 1855 he was commissioner for the State of New York at the Paris Exposition. During the Civil War he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Christian Commission to provide relief for soldiers of the Union Army. Under the administration of Mayor Havemeyer he was President of the Department of Public Parks. In 1874 he was the Republican nominee for Mayor, but was defeated. The same year he was appointed President of the Dock Commission, and was reappointed to the same office in 1879, serving for five years. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1872 and 1876, a charter member of the Union League Club, one of the founders and for many years a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court of the State to determine the damage done to property by the construction of the New York elevated railroads, and Vice President of the New East River Bridge Commission. Mr. Wales assisted in great degree in founding and providing a solid financial basis for the New York Homeopathic Medical College and the Hahnemann Hospital, and for several years was president of both institutions. He was interested in many extensive banking, insurance and commercial enterprises, and throughout his long and active career he was recognized as a lofty type of the American citizen, patriot, philanthropist and business man. His surviving family, all of whose members were present at his death-bed, consists of Mrs. Wales, a son, Edward H., and a daughter, Mrs. Eulhu Root, wife of the Secretary of War, who was also in attendance.

A letter has been addressed to the members of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba by Gen. William R. Shafter as President of the Society, recalling the circumstances of its establishment, and noting that owing to active field operations of a large portion of the U.S.A. on foreign service, it has been impracticable thus far to call the society together in a national convention. Tranquillity now having been restored, there is opportunity for the realization of the long-cherished desire for a happy reunion. It is hoped that all who participated in the Santiago campaign, whether members of the society or not, will be able to assemble with us and participate in a grand review and parade, and other festivities of the occasion. No date has yet been definitely decided upon, but it is thought July 17, 1903, the fifth anniversary of General Tola's surrender, would be appropriate, and committees have been appointed to fix definitely the date and place, and arrange other proper details. The following are the members of the committee of arrangements, to meet as soon as practicable in the City of Chicago at the call of the National Secretary, Major A. C. Sharpe: Generals H. S. Hawkins, U.S.A.; J. Ford Kent, U.S.A.; H. M. Duffield, U.S.V.; G. S. Carpenter, U.S.A.; George H. Harries, U.S.V.; Charles Dick, U.S.V.; and George H. Brown, U.S.V.; Colonels W. S. McCaskey, 20th U.S. Inf., and A. L. Wagner, A.A.G., U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. E. J. McClelland, U.S.V. (Major Cav.); E. R. Shumway, U.S.V.; Philip Reade, 25th U.S. Inf.; Webb C. Hayes, U.S.V., and Charles Morton, 8th U.S. Cav.; Majors Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A.; Francis J. Ives, U.S.A.; C. D. Parkhurst, U.S.A.; G. Creighton Webb, U.S.V., and James Miles, U.S.V.; Chaplain Henry Swift, U.S.A.; Captains Lloyd McCormick, U.S.A.; Wm. H. McKittrick, U.S.V.; Wm. E. English, U.S.V.; Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf.; Russell D. Langdon, 3d U.S. Inf.; James A. Cully, U.S.V., and Irving J. Shields, U.S.V.; Lieuts. G. G. Scranton, U.S.V., and John F. Jenkins, U.S.V.; Sergts. Reginald Ronalds, U.S.V.; W. Y. Hendron, U.S.V., and Leon Chapuis, late 22d U.S. Inf.

Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., publishes an article in the New York Medical Journal in which he gives an interesting account of three cases of shark bite that came under his observation while he was stationed in the Philippines, first at the Naval Hospital at Cavite and afterward at Port Isabela de Basilan. The first of these victims, designated as "S. McK.", was a Naval apprentice who was so badly bitten that his left leg had to be amputated at the thigh—an operation from which he fully recovered. Of this case Dr. Guthrie says: "In conversation with McK., his brief statement was to the effect that, while swimming near the boat, he suddenly felt himself dragged under water by some terrible force. He then felt a terrible crunching at his left knee, but he states that, owing no doubt, to the excitement, he did not think of pain or experience any. As unexpectedly as the onset, he felt himself released, and then he swam with all his remaining strength to the boat, some ten or fifteen yards away. He then understood that his leg was gone, but dauntlessly kept up his one and only aim, to regain the boat if possible. He was hauled aboard, and his companions by pressure on the femoral artery, temporarily controlled the hemorrhage. Joseph Tall, a chief master-at-arms, who was in the boat, tore off his own shirt, using it for dressings; then making a Spanish windlass with his neckerchief and a stick of wood, he applied it around the upper third of the thigh. The patient was rowed in this condition a distance of about two miles to the ship, and soon after his arrival the surgeon amputated." The two other victims were Moros, one of whom was frightfully bitten on the left thigh, while the other's nose was so terribly lacerated that Dr. Guthrie had difficulty in stitching it in place. Dr. Guthrie cites these cases with great care "as a certain gentleman has published the offer of a reward of one thousand dollars for the production of an authentic case of shark bite." We commend Dr. Guthrie's statement to the careful consideration of Mr. Herman Oelrichs of New York, who, we believe, made the offer mentioned above.

The transport McClellan, 58 days from the Philippines, arrived at New York Nov. 29, all well and after a pleasant voyage, with the exception of a two days' gale. Among the 43 passengers on board were Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., who has been at the head of a nautical school in Manila for the education of Filipinos who wish to enter the mercantile marine service, and is hastening home because of a severe accident to his mother, who is now in a San Francisco hospital. Capt. F. De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., and to Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., with a large amount of the General's personal belongings in his charge. Other passengers were Capt. Grote Hutchenson, 6th Cav.; Capt. L. D. Wildman, Sig. Corps.; Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav.; Lieut. J. F. Edwards, Med. Dept. U.S.A.; Chaplain E. J. Vattman, Capt. W. E. Horton, Q. M. Dept., and George W. Adair.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

The short session of the Fifty-seventh Congress began on Dec. 1 under conditions which gave promise of much helpful legislation for Army and Navy interests. The President in his annual message described the needs of both Services with such force and directness, and his utterances have been so well received in both houses that it is not extravagant to hope for the enactment of measures of large and lasting benefit to the entire military establishment. Some of the more important of these measures have already been submitted for consideration—among them a bill to create a General Staff of the Army, another to organize a National Militia, and a third proposing to double the number of midshipmen appointments at the Naval Academy for a period of twelve years. These measures are all in the interest of increased efficiency in the Services to which they relate. They bear the earnest approval of the President, and as his Army and Navy policy received the immediate approval of the country in the recent Congress elections, their enactment into law will be simply a logical compliance with the expressed desire of the people. The proceedings in both branches of Congress thus far have been characterized by a manly disposition to hold the interests of the Army and Navy above party influence, to deal with them on the broad ground of patriotism and national duty and to provide for their needs without reference to mere political considerations. If this disposition prevails throughout the session, as we earnestly hope it may, the final adjournment on March 4 will find the great projects of legislation so vital to the efficiency of the National defenses well advanced toward completion. Among the bills introduced thus far are the following:

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 331. Mr. Cockrell—For the relief of George A. Detchemendy. That the President is authorized to summon George A. Detchemendy, late captain in the 2d Inf., U.S.A., before the retiring board, to inquire whether at the date of resignation, accepted to take effect March 10, 1902, he was incapacitated for active service, and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether said resignation should have been accepted as valid, and upon the results of said inquiry the President is authorized to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said George A. Detchemendy a captain of Infantry and to place him upon the retired list of the Army.

S. 632. Mr. Proctor and H. R. 15449. Mr. Hull—To increase the efficiency of the Army—That there is hereby established a General Staff Corps, to be composed of officers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 2. That the duties of the General Staff Corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of all the different officers engaged in carrying out their orders; and to perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3. That the General Staff Corps shall consist of one chief of staff of the Army, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant-general, one major-general, and one brigadier-general, to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier-general, and who while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade to which detailed; four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, and twelve majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe; twenty captains, mounted, to be detailed from officers of the Army at large of the grades of captain or first lieutenant, who while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of captain mounted. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, and shall be sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer except a general officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency in time of war.

Sec. 4. That the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the several administrative staff and supply departments, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President and Secretary of War. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall be performed by the Chief of Staff or other officers designated by the President. Acts and parts of Acts authorizing aids-de-camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the General Staff Corps.

Sec. 5. That inspection of troops necessary to insure their discipline, instruction, efficiency, and welfare shall habitually be made by the general or other officer under whose command they are. Inspections of the Army at large, which may be necessary from time to time to determine its efficiency in whole or in part, particularly as to equipment, discipline, and instruction, shall be made by officers of the General Staff Corps. The inspection of the Army at large shall be made by officers of the Inspector-General's Department shall be transferred, as soon as practicable, to the Treasury Department, and thereafter such inspections shall be made by expert accountants of that Department at such intervals as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary. Provided, That the Secretary of War is authorized to establish such regulations as may be necessary for the disposal of unserviceable and useless articles or public property heretofore acted upon by the Inspector-General's Department.

Sec. 6. That officers holding permanent commissions in the Inspector-General's Department may be detailed as above provided to duty in the general staff corps or any other duty which the interest of the service may require, and they shall be eligible to detail, irrespective of rank, to any grade in the general staff corps. Officers serving by detail in the Inspector-General's Department not selected for detail in the general staff corps or other staff department shall be relieved and returned to duty with the branch of the Army to which they permanently belong. So long as any officers holding permanent commissions as inspectors-general remain on the active list they shall be promoted according to the established rules of seniority up to and including the grade of colonel, and when all the inspectors-general holding permanent commissions shall have been separated from the active list the Inspector-General's Department shall be discontinued as a separate organization and bureau of the War Department.

Sec. 7. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to reduce the numbers or grades of general officers now provided by law for the line of the Army.

S. 633. Mr. Hale—For the relief of laborers and mechanics injured, and the families of those killed, while employed at navy yards or naval stations, through negligence on the part of other persons in the service of the United States.

S. 634. Mr. Hale—That all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at the time of their examination must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty years.

S. 635. Mr. Hale—Increasing to twelve the number of

boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists to be appointed annually as ensigns in the Navy.

S. 655, Mr. Hale—A bill to amend Section 3946 of the Revised Statutes, so as to permit advances of public money. And provided, That it shall be lawful under the special direction of the President, to make such advances to the disbursing officers of the Government as may be necessary to the faithful and prompt discharge of their respective duties and to the fulfillment of the public engagements: And provided further, That the President may also direct such advances as he may deem necessary and proper to persons in the military and naval service employed on distant stations, where the discharge of the pay and emoluments to which they may be entitled cannot be regularly effected.

S. 658, Mr. Lodge—To permit officers of the United States Army to serve as chief of the constabulary of the Philippine Islands, with the rank, pay and allowances of brigadier general, and as assistant chiefs with the rank, pay and allowances of colonel. Any companies of Philippine scouts ordered to assist the Philippine constabulary may be placed under their command.

S. 571, Mr. Morgan—To provide relief for personal injuries sustained by the destruction of the United States battleship Maine.

S. 659, Mr. Burton—To restore John F. Lewis to the U. S. Army and place him upon the retired list, with the rank of captain of infantry, to date from Feb. 13, 1873, the rank he would have attained by ordinary and natural promotion had he remained in the Army.

S. 640, Mr. Mitchell—Authorizing the Secretary of War to credit Avery E. Long, first sergeant, 25th Battery, Field Artillery, U. S. A., with his actual service from the date of his first enlistment.

S. 6408, Mr. Perkins—Appropriating \$140,000 for a depot for the Revenue Cutter Service in the harbor of Oakland, Cal.

S. 6416, Mr. Gallinger—For the establishment and organization of a nurse corps of trained women nurses in the U. S. Navy.

H. R. 15446, Mr. Esch—To organize the Field Artillery of the U. S. Army. The text of this bill will be found on page 324.

H. R. 15456, Mr. Davis—To authorize the location of a Branch Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, sailors, and Marines in the State of Florida.
Sec. 1. That within six months, or as soon thereafter as practicable, from the approval of this Act the said Board of Managers shall commence the erection of a suitable building or buildings on the grounds so purchased or secured for the use of the Branch Home, and said building or buildings shall be completed at as early a day as possible.

Sec. 2. That the sum of \$100,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money now in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so that no delay may be had in opening the same for occupancy at the earliest possible moment.

Sec. 3. That all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the wars of 1812, Florida and other Indian Wars, 1861 to 1865, and 1898 (the American-Spanish war), who are disabled by age, disease, or otherwise, and that the condition of such disability is the result of earning a living, shall be admitted into the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

H. R. 15507, Mr. Conry—To permit the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to authorize the erection of a building for religious worship by any denomination, sect or religion on the ground of the navy yard reservation at Charleston Navy Yard, in Boston.

H. R. 15510, Mr. Cooper—That officers of the Army of the United States may be detailed for service as chief and assistant chiefs of the Philippine constabulary, and that during the continuance of such details the officer serving as chief shall have the rank, pay and allowances of brigadier general, and the officers serving as assistant chiefs shall have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel: Provided, That the difference between the pay and allowances of brigadier general and colonel, as herein provided, and the pay and allowances of the officers so detailed in the grades from which they are detailed shall be paid out of the Philippine treasury.
Sec. 2. That any companies of Philippine scouts ordered to assist the Philippine constabulary in the maintenance of order in the Philippine Islands may be placed under the command of officers serving as herein provided.

H. R. 15520, Mr. Cooper—To establish a standard of value and to provide a coinage system in the Philippine Islands.

H. R. 15522, Mr. Bull—That chief boatswains, chief gunners, boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists on the active list of the Navy, under forty years of age, having at least two years' service as such, be appointed acting ensigns in the Navy if they so elect, and after two years' probationary period the acting ensigns, upon passing a satisfactory examination, shall be commissioned ensigns in the line of promotion to the number of not more than twelve per annum: Provided, That those who fall in the examination shall take their places on the list of chief boatswains, chief gunners, boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists, according to the dates of their commissions or warrants: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall affect the act to commission six warrant officers each year: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall affect the pay now received by any officer so promoted.

H. R. 15523, Mr. Bull—Providing for an increase in the number of pharmacists in the Navy to sixty, and that this number may be increased by the Secretary of the Navy whenever in his opinion such further increase is required by the exigencies of the Service: Provided, That vacancies in the corps of pharmacists shall be filled by the promotion of hospital stewards of the Hospital Corps of the Navy in the order of their standing in said corps, according to longevity and professional and moral fitness, as determined by their respective records, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.
Sec. 2. That the warrant of pharmacists shall be the same as that now allowed by law to boatswains.
Sec. 3. That hereafter all the provisions of law for the commissioning of boatswains as chief boatswains shall extend to and include pharmacists of the Hospital Corps of the Navy, who on promotion shall be known as chief pharmacists with the rank, pay and allowances of chief boatswains.
Sec. 4. That immediately after the passage of this act pharmacists who have fifteen years' naval service shall be commissioned chief pharmacists, and thereafter no pharmacist shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of chief pharmacists, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 3, 1902.

Lieut. Frank Keller, 8th Cav., has returned from Santiago, Cuba, where he was ordered two months ago as a witness on a general court martial, and has been detailed to take command of the recruit detachment.

Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav., has returned from a six months' leave of absence spent in Europe. Captain Hughes, who was formerly in command of Troop H and transferred with Capt. Robert A. Brown, is now commanding Troop M, and has a great many friends in St. Louis.

Lieut. S. C. McGill, 8th Cav., has been sent to Fort Riley, Kan., in charge of twenty-eight Cavalry recruits for assignment to the Troops of the 4th and 8th Cavalry at that post.

Lieut. F. T. Arnold, 4th Cav., returned this week from a four months' leave of absence, the last three months of which was spent in traveling in Europe.

A board of officers has been in session at this post during the past week inspecting a lot of horses bought

for the Cavalry, Col. C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., from Fort Riley, Kan.; Major E. A. Godwin, 10th Cav., who is commanding the Jefferson Guards at the St. Louis World's Fair; and Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., from Fort Leavenworth, are the members of the board which has completed its duties and returned to their proper stations.

The last of the interesting series of Field Day sports was held here Nov. 29. The first event was an 880-yard run, go-as-you-please race, and was won by Sergeant Hesse, Troop E, 8th Cav., Corp. J. J. Walsh, Troop M, second. The second event was throwing a sixteen-pound hammer, by teams of three men from each troop, the total distances taken together to be recorded. The first prize was won by the team from Troop K, 4th Cav., and second by Troop I. A broadsword contest followed, by teams from all the troops, of four men each. Pompons were attached to the helmets, contestants stood mounted ten yards apart, and at the signal closed in and the combat began; those first losing pompon, breaking sword or being unhorsed were declared out. This event proved to be the most interesting and hardly contested of all. Troop M, 4th Cav., was finally declared winner of the first prize and Troop G, 8th Cav., second. The fourth event was a team relay race of ten men from each troop, divided into detachments of five men placed opposite each other and 100 yards apart. Official envelopes were carried across and back the intervening space ten times, 100 yards to each man. The Troop K, 4th Cav., team won first place, and Troop I, 4th Cav., second prize.

CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS.

Dec. 5 was really the first day of the maneuvers, as it was then that the search problem began and the two immense fleets under the respective commands of Rear Admirals Higginson and Sumner became pitted against one another in mimic warfare. The Bureau of Navigation is preserving the same secrecy concerning the maneuvers which characterized it during the Spanish War. The plan of the search problem as officially given out is as follows:

"The White Fleet includes vessels of commands of Rear Admirals Sumner and Crowninshield, combined under the former; the Blue Fleet includes vessels under Rear Admiral Higginson.

"In the afternoon of Dec. 5 the Blue Fleet learned that one of its scouts sighted the White Fleet Dec. 2, in latitude 15 degrees north, longitude 45 degrees west, a position about 900 miles to the eastward of Barbadoes. This White Fleet represents an advanced detachment of an enemy whose object is to secure a base in the Porto Rican waters between and including Mayaguez on the west and Great Harbor, Culebra, on the east; also to mine the main ship channel of the port seized before 6 p. m. Dec. 10, at which time the problem ends.

"(a) If it enters the port selected and has worked one hour in laying mines before the arrival of a blue force 50 per cent. greater than its own, it wins. (b) If it enters the port and completes the mining of the channel before the arrival of a blue force double its own, it wins. The white loses if intercepted by a superior blue force at sea or in less than 1 hour after it enters the port.

"The blue force to win must: (a) With a superior force meet the white fleet at sea or within one hour after it has anchored in the port selected. (b) If the white force has been at anchor more than one hour but not long enough to plant all its mines, the blue force must be 50 per cent. greater than the white."

Lieut. Charles B. Stone, 23d U. S. Inf., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stone, of San Francisco, Cal., was married at Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 4, to Miss Katherine Bonesteel, daughter of Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel, of Plattsburg Barracks. Miss Mary Bonesteel, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Philip Stone Baker, of San Francisco, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. After the ceremony the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword. The wedding was a quiet one owing to the recent death of the bride's father, Major C. H. Bonesteel, U. S. A.

Major General Chaffee, U. S. A., reviewed the 12th N. Y. at its armory on the evening of Dec. 4. He was accompanied by his staff, and received an enthusiastic reception. We reserve a more detailed account of the review for another week.

CIRCULAR 56, DEC. 2, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Salutes by guards while marching—Regarding the question how guards should salute while marching, under Par. 2 of the Manual of Guard Duty and Par. 1082, Cavalry Drill Regulations, 1896, it is held that the Manual of Guard Duty, being the latest publication, shall govern. (Decision Sec. War, Nov. 12, 1902—45710 A. G. O.)

11. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions for the removal of old paint from guns and carriages are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

To remove old paint from guns and carriages—When the paint becomes so thick as to scale off in places or give an unsightly appearance, as will happen after a number of coats have been applied to guns and carriages, it will be removed for repainting as follows:

Dissolve one pound of concentrated lye, powdered form, in six pints of hot water, and slake in enough lime to give the solution the consistency of paint. Use the solution freshly mixed and apply to the parts where paint is to be removed with a brush preferably, or with waste tied on the end of a stick. When the solution begins to dry on the surface use a scraper to remove the old paint and complete the cleaning of the surface with a mop and water. If one application is not sufficient to loosen the paint apply a second coat. Before applying the new coat of paint wash the surface with liquid made by dissolving one-half pound of washing soda in eight quarts of water, and wipe dry. Let stand a sufficient length of time to have all parts thoroughly dry before painting.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORMAN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 28.
DIX—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 27.
INGALLS—At Manila.
KI-FAT—At San Francisco.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.
MCCLURE—Arrived at New York Nov. 30.
MCRAE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.
SEWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 28.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 31.
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Manila.
SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 15.
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Nov. 21 for San Francisco.
WARREN—At Seattle.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief, Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—William Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Clegg, Major.
Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army—John M. Schofield.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

CIRCULAR 57, DEC. 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Published the following decisions of the Commander of the Treasury:

1. Mileage of officers of the Army when transportation and subsistence were furnished for the journey. Where an officer of the Army was furnished transportation and subsistence over a portion of a journey which he was directed to perform, although on a route other than the established route, he is only entitled to mileage from the point to which he was transported.
2. An enlisted man is not entitled to count time served as a cadet in computing his pay for continuous service. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

G. O. 122, DEC. 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Designate troops for service in the Philippine Islands as follows: Cavalry—12th, 15th and 16th Regiments.
Artillery—10th, 25th, 35th and 18th Companies of Coast Artillery, and 14th, 17th and 18th Batteries of Field Artillery.

Infantry—14th, 15th, 23d, 4th and 17th Regiments.
Artillery companies and batteries will sail on the transport leaving San Francisco Feb. 1. The 14th Infantry and the Headquarters and Band and the 1st Squadron of the 13th Cavalry will be placed en route to San Francisco and in time for embarkation on the transport sailing March 1, 1903. The other organizations named will sail as follows: 15th Infantry and 2d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, April 1; 23d Infantry, Headquarters, Band and 2d Squadron of the 12th Cavalry, May 1; 4th Infantry and the 2d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, June 1; 15th Infantry and 1st Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, July 1; 14th Cavalry and the 2d Squadron of the 13th Cavalry, Aug. 1, 1903. The order provides that the troops be recruited to the strength authorized in G. O. 105, Oct. 26, 1902.

The following organizations will be relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and placed en route to the United States, and upon their arrival in San Francisco will proceed to stations as follows:

Cavalry—6th Regiment, to Department of Dakota; 1st Regiment, to Department of Texas; 5th Regiment, to Department of the Colorado.
Artillery—5th, 27th, 31st and 36th Companies of Coast Artillery, and the 14th, 15th and 16th Batteries of Field Artillery.

Infantry—1st Regimental Headquarters and two battalions to be selected by the Regimental Commander, to the Department of the Lakes. The remaining battalions to the Department of the East; 2d Regiment to the Department of Colorado; 6th Regiment to the Department of the East; 7th Regiment to the Department of Texas; 10th Regiment to the Department of Columbia.

The Artillery companies and batteries will proceed to the United States upon being relieved by the Artillery organizations named in the first paragraph of this order and upon arriving in San Francisco will be assigned to stations except the 5th Field Battery, which will not return until the 17th Field Battery shall have become proficient in the service of mountain guns, to be accomplished in two months. Upon arrival at Manila of the 14th Infantry and Headquarters, Band and 1st Squadron of the 6th Cavalry, to be selected by the Division Commander, the following troops will be placed en route for the United States as follows: 2d Infantry and squadron of the 1st Cavalry, May 1; 5th Infantry and squadron of the 5th Cavalry, June 1; 23d Infantry and squadron of the 6th Cavalry, July 1; 20th Infantry and squadron of the 1st Cavalry, Aug. 1, and the last remaining squadrons of the 1st, 5th and 6th Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1903. The Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, is authorized to transfer organizations remaining in the division and such enlisted men as desire to remain in the islands.

OBSERVANCE OF REGULATIONS.

G. O. 206, OCT. 15, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

1. In his recent visit to some of the stations occupied by the troops of this Division the Commanding General has noticed that officers and men are frequently careless in their observance of regulations and standing orders in respect to dress, courtesies and discipline.

It is not supposed that these acts of omission are due to contempt of Army regulations and orders, but it is evident that those who are responsible for the enforcement of discipline are not, in many cases, discharging their duty, and the officers themselves are in some instances the least attentive in matters pertaining to propriety and good order, some extremely careless in their dress, many without side arms when officially waiting on the commanding general, and in one instance an officer appeared with soiled coat, unbuttoned and speckled. In many cases the honors of honor were not being as required by regulations, nor even tendered.

The existence of such abuses in the Philippines is extraordinary when it is recalled that the Division Commander less than a year ago especially enjoined reformation by the troops of the well-known practices respecting dress and discipline which had in a measure fallen into disuse during the active field operations, yet the present Commanding General is now amazed to observe that in some instances there is apparently no attention paid to the injunctions referred to in G. O. No. 183, these headquarters, of 1901.

The troops serving in the Philippines are being assembled in larger commands than formerly, and there is no excuse for the appearance of officers or men in their shirt sleeves, soiled or ragged clothing, or of officers without side arms or sabers when on duty.
II. Occasion is taken to especially direct attention to the beneficial effects upon discipline of a strict observance of military courtesies between officers. The impression that such observance characterizes a state of official intercourse only, is fallacious and harmful. Superior officers of all grades are enjoined to be punctilious in acknowledging and to exact, upon all occasions, from their juniors in rank the proper military courtesies required by regulations and bring to the attention of the proper officers all neglects of the same.

III. Par. 1, G. O. 183, these headquarters, series 1901, is so amended as to permit blouses to be dispensed with at bayonet exercise, calisthenics and while actually on the march. The shirt worn upon such occasions, however, must be uniform throughout the organizations, and the blouse must be carried on marches and be worn whenever the officer or soldier appears on duty in camp and on or off duty away from his company.

IV. To secure the great promptness of action necessary and incident to active campaign there has grown up a practice of communicating direct with Brigade, Department or Division Headquarters in matters frequently disposable by, or which require action of, inferior headquarters; communications intended for the action of commanding generals or commanding officers are also frequently addressed to them instead of adjutants general or adjutants. Such practices will be discontinued and correspondence conducted as provided in Par. 847, Army Regulations, and General Orders No. 39, current series, these headquarters, except in special correspondence between general officers and when explicit instructions are given for direct correspondence. Such occasions are rare, and copies of direct correspondence affecting any command will be promptly furnished by the initial office to intermediate commanders.

V. The Division Commander has observed a lack of acquaintance of some commanding officers and quartermasters with the personnel and material details of their command.

The records of the Inspector General of the Division show great carelessness and lack of neatness in the preparation of proceeding orders, boards of survey and inventory and inspection reports, papers of great importance and designed to fix the property accountability of

the officers concerned, but which entirely fail of their purpose when defective or incomplete in essential particulars. The enormous number of errors in muster rolls and descriptive lists show lack of thought and care in their preparation, and especial attention should be given them to insure full and accurate information. Commanders are cautioned that they are mainly responsible for care in the preparation and correctness in execution of such papers and will take necessary steps to correct all irregularities of this nature and will see that all officers of their command are properly instructed in this important duty. Commanders will keep themselves informed respecting their commands and assure themselves that their officers are acquainted with regulations and orders, especially the important ones relating to the service in these islands, requiring recitations when necessary for this purpose.

VI. All commanders throughout the division are required to insist upon reform in respect to the matters related above whenever the necessity exists, and to take proper disciplinary measures respecting neglect or disorder in every case coming under observation, and to enforce a standard of deportment, discipline and courtesy which will compare favorably with that maintained in the United States prior to the Spanish War and which is now exacted there and expected here. The necessity for this order is regretted, but it is evident to every one. Disciplinary measures instead of orders will correct abuse. The Division Commander feels that officers and men have the Service enough at heart to use every endeavor to make it the pride of every American and a model for imitation.

By command of Major General Davis:
H. O. S. HEISTAND, A. G.

G. O. 24, DEC. 4, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
Boards of officers, constituted as hereinafter set forth, are appointed to meet at 9 o'clock a.m. Jan. 5, 1903, at the respective stations designated for the mental and physical examination of such candidates from civil life for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army as may be authorized to appear before them:

At Governors Island, N. Y.—Major John L. Phillips, Surg.; Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, 8th Inf.; Capt. Wilson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., recorder.

At Fort Monroe, Va.—Major Richard W. Johnson, Surg.; Major Clement L. Best, A.C.; Capt. John D. Barrette, A.C.; Capt. Frank E. Harris, A.C.; Capt. Henry Page, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, A.C., recorder.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Lieut. Col. John Van R. Heif, deputy surgeon general; Major Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf.; Capt. George W. Van Deusen, A.C.; Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David Baker, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Willard Willing, C.E.

At Fort Logan, Colo.—Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; Capt. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Richardson, Asst. Surg.; Contract Surg. Alva R. Hull; 1st Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr., 18th Inf., recorder.

At Fort Adams, R. I.—Major Louis W. Crampton, Surg.; Capt. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Herman C. Schumacher, A.C.; Capt. Harry G. Bishop, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Michael H. Barry, A.C., recorder.

At San Juan, Porto Rico.—Major Henry A. Reed, A.C.; Major Euclid B. Erick, Surg.; Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Alvie W. Williams, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Wyke, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, A.C., recorder.

At Columbus Barracks, O.—Major Guy L. Eadie, Surg.; Major Ammon A. Augur, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf.; Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Jas. K. Parsons, 20th Inf., recorder.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg.; Major Albert Todd, A.C.; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, A.C.; Capt. Louis R. Burgess, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Edward F. Goodrich, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, A.C., recorder.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Major Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav.; Major Francis J. Ives, Surg.; Capt. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. De Witt, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf., recorder.

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Lieut. Col. Calvin D. Coville, 4th Inf.; Major Charles F. Mason, Surg.; Capt. Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf.; Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf.; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Samuel P. McIntyre, 4th Inf., recorder.

The examinations will be conducted in accordance with instructions which will be furnished the boards by the board of officers convened to meet in this city by Par. 1, S.O. No. 278, Nov. 28, 1902, from this office.

CIRCULAR 55, DEC. 1, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
The following opinion and decision of the Secretary of War are published for the information of all concerned:
War Department, Washington, Dec. 1, 1902.

A review of the statutes providing for the examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant has satisfied me that it was not the intent of Congress to include the attendance of a cadet at the United States Military Academy as any part of the two years' service which is necessary to entitle an enlisted man to compete for promotion. I am of the opinion that the act of July 30, 1892, providing that soldiers who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army may compete for promotion, refers to enlisted services only. It was designed to benefit the rank and file of the Army and not the young men who for any cause have been dropped from their West Point classes before the end of the course. Accordingly, no enlisted man will hereafter be permitted to compete for promotion from the ranks except upon compliance with the statutory requirement of two years' enlisted service.

The decision contained in Circular No. 7 from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated March 20, 1900, was erroneous and is now revoked.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant Gen., Major Gen., U.S.A.

G. O. 26, OCT. 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
The Third Battalion, 5th U. S. Inf., is relieved from present stations in the Cagayan Valley and will proceed to Manila in the morning. Major H. C. Bowen and the battalion quartermaster, 5th U. S. Inf., will remain at Aparri, Cagayan, until further orders; the former to command troops in the Cagayan Valley and the latter as depot commissary and quartermaster. Upon arrival in Manila the battalion 5th U. S. Inf. will be quartered temporarily at Cuartel Meisic.

G. O. 204, OCT. 10, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Gives rules in reference to applications of officers for leaves of absence and transfers to the United States.

Leaves to visit the United States, except under very extraordinary circumstances, will not be considered unless the applicant has been three years in the Philippine Islands of which time the two years immediately preceding date of application shall have been continuous. Applications of officers with service as above for leaves, or for transfer to an undesignated regiment of the same arm in the United States, will be approved if their services can be spared.

To officers who have served approximately two years continuously in the Philippines leaves of not to exceed two months to begin and end at Manila, for the purpose of travel in the Orient will be granted when services can be spared and conditions warrant.

Officers of the Army in poor health may be ordered to San Francisco, Cal., for medical treatment.

Officers under treatment in the First Reserve Hospital in cases of urgency may be granted sick leaves to visit Oriental points for recuperation. Such leaves will not be granted for more than three months, and they will begin and end in Manila.

G. O. 27, OCT. 27, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee is relieved from command of the Sixth Brigade and, accompanied by his authorized aid, will proceed to Batangas, relieving Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell of command of the Third Brigade on Dec.

1, 1902. Upon being so relieved Brigadier General Bell and his authorized aides will proceed at General Bell's convenience to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

G. O. 6, OCT. 13, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., now in Manila, is detailed for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of these headquarters.

G. O. 24, SEPT. 29, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.
In compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this Department to the Division Commander. J. F. WADE, Brig. Gen. U.S.A.

G. O. 3, OCT. 1, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
I. In accordance with cable instructions from the War Department, dated Aug. 20, 1902, as cited in G. O. No. 191, c.s., Headquarters Division of the Philippines, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Visayas, the geographical limits of which are as defined in General Order No. 33, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., dated March 21, 1902.

II. The following assignment of officers of various staff departments is announced:

Personal Staff.—1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., Aide-de-camp.
Department Staff.—Capt. Robert H. Noble, 2d Inf., A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. F. A. Smith, U.S. Inf., I. G.; Major Frank L. Dedds, J. A. Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Deputy M. G.; Chief G. M.; Major James N. Allison, C. S.; Chief C. S.; Major John M. Banister, Surg.; Chief Surg.; Major George R. Smith, Paymr, Chief Paymr.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Sloan, 20th Inf., Actg. E. O.; 2d Lieut. Willard Twyman, 20th Inf., Actg. O. O.; Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, S. C., Sig. O.; 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., Aid. I. S. A. P.

III. Commanding officers of stations and troops in the Islands of Panay, Negros, Cebu and Bohol will communicate direct with these headquarters.

IV. Commanding officers of stations and troops in the Islands of Samar and Leyte will communicate with these headquarters through the Commanding General, Sixth Separate Brigade.

FRANK D. BALDWIN, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Comdg.

G. O. 2, OCT. 8, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
The hospital in this city formerly known as the brigade hospital, will hereafter be designated as the Base Hospital of the Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, P. I. Major A. S. Polhemus, Surg., U.S.A., is assigned to duty as commanding officer thereof, to date from Oct. 1, 1902, since which date he has been performing this duty.

By command of Brig. Gen. Baldwin:
ROBERT H. NOBLE, Capt., 2d U. S. Inf., A. A. G.

G. O. 3, OCT. 13, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
The cantonment established in the vicinity of Buena Vista, Island of Guimaras, is designated as Camp Jossman, in honor of the late 2d Lieut. Albert L. Jossman, 27th U. S. Inf., who was mortally wounded on the 2d of May, 1902, in the Battle of Bayan, and subsequently died of his wounds.

G. O. 26, NOV. 25, DEPT. OF LAKES.
With the exception of five complete sets of equipments (including rifle or carbine) for each company and troop in this Department, all serviceable ordnance stores rendered surplus by the recent reduction of the strength of these organizations will be turned in; the rifles, carbines and revolvers to the Springfield Arsenal and the rest to the Rock Island Arsenal.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
ARTHUR L. WAGNER, Col., A. G. Dept., A. G.

G. O. 44, NOV. 24, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Revokes so much of G. O. 14, c. s., from these Headquarters, as contemplates instruction in field engineering and military topography by post engineer officers. Post and reservation maps will be made as provided in said G. O. 14, c. s., by the engineer officers of posts assisted by such proficient officers as in the opinion of the post commanders may be practicable in view of the strength of the command, the importance of the topographical work and the demands of other duties.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Major Edward Davis, A.C., A.A.G., will proceed to Manila for duty. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
The leave granted Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, is extended ten days. (Nov. 29, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted Capt. Walter A. Bethel, A.C., is extended one month. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Post Q. M. Sergt. Fritz W. Kuter, now at Cleveland, O., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will be sent to Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 29, H.Q.A.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. William P. Benninghoven, now on furlough at Phebus, Va., will be sent to Fort Revere, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 29, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, U.S. Cav., Q.M., in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Michie, N. Y. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Post Commissary Sergt. Theodore F. Derrick, from San Juan, Nov. 11, 1902, to Fort Revere, Mass. (Nov. 10, D.P.R.)
Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick Kenaley will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Theodore F. Derrick. (Nov. 1, D.P.R.)
The leave granted Capt. William Elliott, commissary, is extended one month. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
First Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Asst. Surg., from further duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., to West Point, N. Y., to relieve 1st Lieut. James R. Church, Asst. Surg., from temporary duty at that place. Lieut. Church upon being relieved will return to his proper station at the U. S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)
Major William C. Borden, Surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the third annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society, to be held at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10 to 11, 1902. (Nov. 23, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Samuel Marcus, from San Juan to Mayaguez. (Nov. 30, D.P.R.)

Following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major William H. Arthur, Surg., to New York City, N. Y., and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, to relieve 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, Asst. Surg., Lieut. Lyster will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for duty. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, Asst. Surg. (Nov. 19, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. Halsey L. Wood will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for temporary duty. (Nov. 13, D. Col.)
Hospital Steward Martin Simmel, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell and will report at Fort Lincoln, N. D., to relieve Hospital Steward August A. Bentgen, who will be sent to Manila. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)
Leave for twenty-five days is granted Contract Surg. Walter K. Beatty. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Robert Boyd, Asst. Surg., U.S.V., is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 31, 1902. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)
The following named officers, now at San Francisco, Cal., are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31: Majors Joseph N. Henry, George B. Lawson and Charles B. Nichols, surgeons, U.S.V.; Capt. Fred F. Sprague, Arthur D. Prentice, Arthur Jordan, Hyman M. Cohen, assistant surgeons, U.S.V. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Edwin W. Ames, Asst. Surg., U.S.V., is honorably discharged, Dec. 31, 1902. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)

The following officers, now at San Francisco, Cal., are honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 31, 1902: Capt. Henry W. Eliot, William W. Calhoun, Reuben M. Bonar, Geo. A. McHenry, Percy L. Jones, Fred W. Palmer, Paul Maszuti and Thurston Smith, Asst. Surgs., U.S.V. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days is granted Contract Surg. Edmund Barry. (Dec. 1, D.E.)

Contract Dental Surg. William H. Chambers, U.S.A., now at Fort McPherson, Ga., will proceed with his outfit and enlisted assistant not later than Dec. 16, 1902, to Fort Screven, Ga., for temporary duty until Feb. 1, thence to Fort Dade for temporary duty at that post and its outpost, Fort De Soto, until March 1, 1903, on which date he will return to Fort McPherson. (Dec. 2, D.E.)

Lieut. C. S. Ford, Asst. Surg., is detached counsel in case before G.C.M. (Ft. Wadsworth, Nov. 28.)
Hospital Steward Harry T. Smith, will report at Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., for duty in the pathological laboratory of that school. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Gideon McD. Van Poole, Asst. Surg., to take effect on or about Dec. 4, 1902. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Francis L. Oltmans will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about Nov. 28, is granted Col. Albert S. Towar, asst. paymaster general. (Nov. 21, D.I.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Andrew N. Damrell is directed to report in person to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, president of the Army Retiring Board, Washington, D. C., for examination by the Board. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Caspar Mink (appointed Nov. 21, 1902, from sergeant major, senior grade, Art. Corps, now at San Diego Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Mansfield, R. I. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

Ord. Sergt. James T. Blalock (appointed Nov. 21, 1902, from 1st sergeant, 39th Co., C.A.), now at Fort McHenry, Md., will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps. (Nov. 29, D. Col.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

The following transfers are made in the 8th Cav.: 1st Lieut. Albert A. King, from Troop F to Troop A; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, from Troop A to Troop F; Lieutenant King will join the troop to which transferred; Lieut. Cox will upon expiration of leave join the troop to which transferred. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

Leave for 14 days, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 18, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 14, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 18, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 14, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. George A. Purington, 8th Cav., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 18, D.M.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., will proceed on the expiration of his leave to join his troop. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

The leave granted Capt. Francis LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Claude B. Swezey, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

1st Lieut. Leonard L. Deltrick, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D., is relieved from further duty as inspector of beef cattle at the Rosebud Indian Agency, S. D. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Walter A. Bethel, A. C. (Nov. 18, D. Col.)

Leave for twenty-three days, to take effect on or about Dec. 16, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. F. W. Clark, Field Art., Fort Riley, Kan. (Nov. 18, D.M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., is extended one month. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

The following transfer and assignment in the Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, from the 12th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, to the 12th Co., C.A. Capt. Merrill will report in person to the C. O., Art. Dist. of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. Capt. Bridgman, from duty on recruiting service, will join the company to which he is assigned. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. John Conklin, A.C., is extended twenty-three days, with the understanding that he shall return to duty from leave not later than Jan. 1, 1903. (Nov. 23, D.E.)

Major J. P. Wiser, A.C., upon his relief by Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson at the termination of the search naval maneuvers about Dec. 10, 1902, will return to Fort Adams, R. I. (Dec. 2, D.E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, A.C. (Dec. 2, D.E.)

The leave for fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, A.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 2, D.E.)
Lieut. C. D. Finn is detailed in charge of post exchange. Lieut. J. O. Steger is detailed recruiting officer. (Ft. Washington, Nov. 28.)

Capt. R. Wyllie, A.C., is detailed signal officer. (Ft. Terry, Nov. 26.)

Lieut. D. V. Beckham, A.C., is detailed exchange officer. (Ft. Screven, Nov. 23.)
1st Lieut. H. H. Sheen, A.C., is detailed exchange officer. (Ft. Adams, Dec. 1.)

Corpl. Geo. H. Scarbo, 8th Co., Ft. Banks, has been promoted to sergeant.

Major Edward Davis, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. L. A. MATILE.

Capt. Charles R. Vogdes, 1st Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Dept. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, 2d Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement from active service Nov. 28, 1902, is announced. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the 2d Infantry: Capt. Francis J. Kernan, from Co. K to G; Capt. William M. Wright, from Co. I to A; Capt. Harry H. Bandholz, from Co. H to K; Capt. Preston Brown, from Co. G to I; Capt. John G. Workler, from Co. A to H. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., aid-de-camp, will take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the Department during the absence of Col. Stephen W. Grosbeck, judge advocate, on leave, relieving Capt. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., now in charge of the office. Captain Morrison will join his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 19, D.L.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Nov. 19, D.L.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate is granted Mark Wheeler, 4th Inf., to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1902. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)
The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. David C. Anderson, 6th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (Nov. 18, D.M.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th Inf. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 14th Inf., is at his own request transferred to the 9th Inf., Co. C, and will join that company. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Robert I. Hirst, 12th Inf., recruiting officer. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Frederick W. Fugger, 13th Inf., is further extended one month. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 18, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Capt. Walker A. Thurston, 16th Inf., will report in person to Col. William E. Dougherty, 3th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

First Lieut. James E. Bell, Battalion Adj., 17th Inf., will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 19, D. Col.)
Second Lieut. Robert P. Updyke, 17th Inf., is transferred from Co. E to Co. G of that regiment. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for four months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Major William L. Buck, 18th Inf. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

First Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th Inf., is transferred to the 39th Inf., Co. D. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 23, H.Q.A.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Lutz Wahl, 28th Inf., to take effect on being relieved from recruiting duty. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., to proceed to General Hospital at Washington Barracks for observation. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. Archibald I. Harrison, 21st Inf., now on leave will join his company at Fort Snelling, Minn. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. MILLER.

The leave granted Capt. Peter W. Davison, 22d Inf., is extended ten days. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 23d Inf. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. L. A. MATILE.

Fvt. Bryant, of Co. E, 24th Inf., who had been discharged from Fort Assiniboine, was frozen to death on Thanksgiving evening. His body was found two miles west of Havre, Mont. He had been drinking heavily.

25TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about Dec. 7, 1902, is granted Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 25th Inf., recruiting officer. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. T. F. FORBES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Siegle, 27th Inf., is extended one month on surgeon's certificate. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

So much of Par. 34, S. O. 192, Aug. 16, 1902, from this office, as directs 1st Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 29th Inf., to join his regiment in the Philippines is suspended until further orders. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 29th Inf., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for observation and treatment. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. ROGERS.

First Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 30th Inf., is at his own request transferred to the 19th Inf., Co. F, and will join that company upon the expiration of his present leave. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

Owing to exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1902, is granted Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Nov. 24, D. Col.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., is extended to include Nov. 30, 1902. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The leave granted Capt. Charles H. Hamilton, Porto Rico Regiment, is extended one month. (Dec. 14, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. Charles R. Tyler, 19th Inf., to Major, rank Oct. 18, 1902, assigned to 27th Inf.

1st Lieut. Daniel C. Berry, 1st Inf., to captain, rank Oct. 18, 1902, assigned to 23d Inf., Co. K.

1st Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th Inf., to captain, rank Oct. 21, 1902, assigned to 19th Inf., Co. L.

1st Lieut. Ralph E. Ingram, 5th Inf., to captain, rank Nov. 4, 1902, assigned to 10th Inf., Co. K.

2d Lieut. George E. Kumpke, 28th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank July 17, 1902, assigned to 28th Inf.

2d Lieut. Leonard T. Baker, 19th Inf., first lieutenant, rank July 30, 1902, assigned to 1st Inf.

2d Lieut. G. R. D. MacGregor, 18th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 2, 1902, assigned to 5th Inf., Co. A.

2d Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 5, 1902, assigned to 20th Inf.

2d Lieut. Roland S. Pike, 30th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 15, 1902, assigned to 11th Inf.

Major Tyler, Captain Ingram will join the regiments to which assigned. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., at the earliest date practicable, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of officers: Detail—Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Col. John H. Babcock, A.A.G.; Major Jefferson R. Keen, surg.; Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Clark, 9th Inf., recorder. (Nov. 28, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Slocum, New York, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. William E. Dougherty, 3th Inf.; Col. Carl A. Woodruff, A.C.; Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surg.; Major Leven C. Allen, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Thornburgh, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Merton, 14th Inf., recorder. (Dec. 1, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 28, to select sites for two new barracks and also to select that would be required to complete the port for a regiment of infantry. Detail: Col. John W. Bubb, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Col. E. B. Moseley, Deputy Surg.

General, U.S.A.; Major A. C. Sharpe, U.S. Inf., A.A.G.; Major J. M. Callif, A.C.; Capt. Frank L. Winn, Q.M., 15th Inf. (Nov. 24, D. Col.)
Board of officers to consist of: Col. Geo. B. Rodney, A.C.; Major Wm. L. Marshall, C.E.; Major Sedgwick Pratt, A.C., were to meet at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, N.Y., to select sites for the Battery Commanders stations for Batteries Ayres and Hudson No. 2, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and for Battery Commander's station for Battery Harvey Brown, Fort Hamilton, N.Y. (Dec. 1, D.E.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Ira L. Reeves, at his own request, is relieved by the Acting Secretary of War from duty at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Louis F. Schultze, 4th class, U.S. Military Academy, is accepted. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

ADD Assignments to Regiments.
The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: First Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 4th Cav., to captain, rank Nov. 22, 1902; assigned to 9th Cav., Troop D. Second Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 10th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank Oct. 4, 1902; assigned to 15th Cav., Troop L. Second Lieut. Wm. A. Austin, 7th Cav., to first lieutenant, rank Oct. 29, 1902; assigned to 4th Cav., Troop D. (Dec. 2, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major Arthur Williams, from the 26th Inf. to the 3d Inf.; Major George R. Cecil, from the 2d Inf. to the 25th Inf. Major Cecil will join the 26th Inf. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are upon their own application placed upon the retired list: Q.M. Sergt. Joseph A. Newburg, 3d Battalion of Engrs.; Ord. Sergt. Alexander Pillow; Chief Musician John Fabian, band, 13th Inf.; 1st Sergt. David Mosten, 27th Co., Coast Art.; Cook Thomas Roane, band, 25th Inf. (Dec. 3, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Adjutant General's Office calls attention to the fact that many proceedings of boards of survey on lost or damaged property have been received at Washington in which it does not appear that the officers in charge of the property have been given an opportunity of explaining why they should not be held responsible for the loss or damage. This it is declared is a serious error in such proceedings, and the Secretary of War directs that in future par. 28 and 29 of the Manual for Boards of Survey be fully complied with in this respect.

Commander William J. Barnett, U.S.N., having been designated for a member of the Board of Engineers, in connection with the subject of the defense of coal depots, will report by letter to Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., president of the board, for duty accordingly. (Nov. 24, D.D.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Division of the Philippines.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 11th Cav., to Iloilo, for duty. (Oct. 11, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 28th Inf., from Malahi Island, Luguna de Bay, to Manila for treatment. (Oct. 12, D.P.)

Major Henry H. Wright, 9th Cav., to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in U.S. General Hospital at that place. (Oct. 14, D.P.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, surg., from duty Department of Luzon, to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 15, D.P.)

Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in General Hospital at that place. (Oct. 15, D.P.)

Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf., to Catbalogan, Samar, for duty. (Oct. 20, D.P.)

Capt. James Bayless, 10th Inf., to Zamboanga, for duty at that station. (Oct. 20, D.P.)

Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., to Zamboanga for station. (Oct. 20, D.P.)

Capt. John P. Finley, 27th Inf., to Zamboanga, for station. (Oct. 20, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., to Zamboanga, for assignment to station. (Oct. 20, D.P.)

2d Lieut. David L. Oscoe, 1st Cav., to Iloilo, for assignment to station. (Oct. 20, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 27th Inf., to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 20, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Henry Chapman, from Cebu to Iloilo, Panny, for duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras Island. (Oct. 21, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Rene Wilson, to Salomague, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, P.I., for duty. (Oct. 21, D.P.)

Department of Luzon.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Inf. is relieved from duty in 3d Brigade, and will proceed to Manila, and take station at Malate Barracks. (Oct. 11, D.L.)

Lieut. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 5th Cav., now at San Felipe Neri, Rizal, will take temporary station at Pasay Barracks, Manila. (Oct. 15, D.L.)

1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., 5th Inf., from sick in hospital, to Abulug, Cagayan, for duty with his company (K). (Oct. 15, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Raymond E. Whelan, asst. surg. to Calocan, for duty. (Oct. 15, D. Luzon.)

2d Lieut. Nelson Read Johnson, 30th Inf., to Calumpit, Bulacan, and relieve 2d Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav., who will proceed to San Fernando, for duty with his troop. (D). (Oct. 15, D. Luzon.)

The following named privates of the Hospital Corps, are detailed as acting hospital stewards: Harry Baum, Lingayen, Pangasinan; Fred D. Crox, Bayambang, Pangasinan; Harry C. Duke, San Fernando, Pampanga; Willie O. Kammer, Gerona, Tarlac; Walter S. North, Salomague, South Ilocos; Harvey M. Roper, Calasiao, Pangasinan; Donald P. Stewart, Calumpit, Bulacan and Harry B. Stone, Calocan, Rizal. (Oct. 15, D. Luzon.)

Department of South Philippines.

Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg., from command of the Base Hospital at Cebu to Manila, for duty. (Sept. 28, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., to duty as C.O. of the Base Hospital at Cebu, vice Major A. E. Bradley, surg., relieved. (Sept. 28, D.S.P.)

Capt. Frank D. Ely, commissary, 29th Inf., from Cebu, and will report to his regimental commander, for duty. (Sept. 30, D.S.P.)

Department of Visayas.

Troop F, 1st U.S. Cavalry will proceed overland by marching to San Joaquin, for station. (Oct. 13, D.V.)

Contract Surg. E. H. Jordan, to Cebu military hospital for treatment. (Oct. 7, D.V.)

Capt. J. S. Hill, asst. surg., will take charge of the medical supply depot and the medical department ice plant, Cebu, relieving Capt. Allen J. Black, asst. surg., will proceed to Iloilo, for duty. (Oct. 8, D.V.)

Major Peter R. Egan, surg., Tacloban, Leyte, is assigned to duty as chief surgeon of brigade. (Oct. 8, D.V.)

Major W. P. Evans, 29th Inf., from duty as adjutant general in the field, and will assume command of the troops at this station, relieving Capt. H. R. Perry, 29th Inf. (Oct. 9, D.V.)

Capt. E. D. Huntington, asst. surg., is re-assigned to duty at San Joaquin, Pampanga, I.I., D.V.)

Major W. P. Evans, 29th Inf., from duty as C.O. Post of Iloilo, to the cantonment of United States troops near Buenavista, Island of Guimaras, for duty as C.O. (Oct. 15, D.V.)

MANILA SOCIAL LIFE.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 11, 1902.

The past fortnight has been a very gay one, less so than was expected, however, because Mrs. Chaffee's illness prevented some of the festivities that had been planned as farewells to General Chaffee. The great reception at the Army and Navy Club, for which the most elaborate preparations had been made, was at first postponed and then given up altogether. It was said that \$5,000 gold had been contributed for decorations, refreshments, music, etc. The reception at the Malacanang, Governor Taft's official residence, took place as planned, however. It was an eminently successful function in spite of the enormous crowd of people who attended, for the palace is so large and so well arranged for entertaining that there was never any congestion. But outside the big iron gates Victorias, caromatas, calesas and Army ambulances stood in patient line for an hour at a time. There were two refreshment rooms and two rooms devoted to dancing and two bands, so everyone could be suited. On the porch, overlooking the river, Emilio Aguinaldo, pale, almost emaciated, with a wonderful hold on silence, held a small court of semi-sympathetic Filipinos and decidedly curious Americans.

Everybody who was anybody and anybody who was everybody were present at the reception. An extremely pretty supper was given at the Army and Navy Club afterwards by Captains Ramsey and Wildman, at which were present Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Capron, Miss Ide, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Clendenin, Lieutenant Cunningham of the British army, Lieutenant Martin, Lieutenant Bochter, U.S.N., and Lieutenant English. The dinner at the Army and Navy Club, given as a farewell to Mr. Ferguson of the Civil Government, and Captain Ramsey, aide-de-camp to General Chaffee, was a great success. So many toasts were drunk and speeches made that the dinner almost became a breakfast. Another successful affair—a Ramsey farewell—was a launch party to serenade some of the ships in the harbor and say good-bye. Mrs. Capron, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Clendenin, Captain Wildman and Lieutenant Cunningham were the guests, and the Rainbow and McClellan were the ships visited.

The McClellan had just returned from Hong Kong, where she had been in dry dock and outfitting for the trip home, and it was a great disappointment to all concerned when General and Mrs. Chaffee decided to go back by the Sumner to San Francisco. Most of the original McClellan party went via Suez, however, among them Miss Helen Chaffee and her cousin, Miss Rockwell, Mrs. Wright, wife of the Governor, Mrs. Furgess, Miss Ide, Captains Ramsey and Wildman.

Ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club fell on the same date as the sailing of the McClellan and Sumner. It was particularly gay. Dinners were given by Major Wallace, Lieutenant English, Captains Butt and Langhorne. Among those seen there were Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Brechemin, Mrs. Capron, the Misses Humphrey, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Cameron, Miss Cameron, the Misses Wainwright, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Clendenin, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Egbert, Miss Sharpe, and Mrs. Humphrey. There was dancing after dinner.

The English Club had about the same people at the dinners and the dance given there on their ladies' night. A number of small dinners were given during the week at private houses. Colonel and Mrs. Sharpe gave one recently to Captain and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Pope (Mr. Pope is a son of the late General Pope, and has charge of the harbor improvements in Manila). Major Parker West, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Lieutenant and Mrs. Key, and Captain Stafford.

The cotillion on Oct. 8 was an immense success. Thirty-five couples danced, led by Mr. Warren Smith and Mrs. Pope. Among those dancing were Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Brechemin, Mrs. Capron, the Misses Humphrey, Mrs. Pruden, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Fox, the Misses Wainwright, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Clendenin, the Misses Egbert, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Jones, Miss Rudlo, Major Wallace, Lieutenant English, Captains Wilcox, Butt, French, Langhorne, Squier, Logan, Dr. Brechemin, Lieutenants Butler and Martin, Major Martin, Lieutenant Bochter, Lieutenant and Mrs. Key, Captain Clayton. The favors were bought in Hong Kong and were very attractive. The 2d Infantry Band furnished the music.

The concert by the Rizal Orchestra, a Filipino organization playing classical music, called out a small but choice number of people. Governor and Mrs. Taft had as guests in their box Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Clendenin and Mr. Macondray. Lieutenant English entertained Mrs. Capron and Miss Helen Humphrey. Mrs. Humphrey had Mrs. Brechemin and Miss Juanita Humphrey. In other boxes were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Izrael Putnam, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Judge and Mrs. Ambler, Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Captain Clayton, Dr. Brechemin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Lieutenant and Mrs. Cunningham, and many prominent Filipinos.

The races on Sunday, as usual, called out a goodly (or ungodly?) number of people, the weather being fine and the horses in good form. Among the host of smaller events during the fortnight might be mentioned launch parties given by Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Captain and Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Humphrey up the river to Laguna de Bai, two riding parties to Pasay, and a bridge whist and tiffin at the Metropole, given by Mrs. Hunter, and a number of small dinners by Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Judge and Mrs. Ambler, Colonel Osgood and Major Wallace.

The War Department will make an urgent request that provision be made in the Army Appropriation bill for allowing officers of the Army the privilege of depositing their savings, in sums not less than \$3, with paymasters, and that on all sums, not less than \$50, so deposited for the period of six months or longer interest shall be paid at the rate of four per cent, a year. Both the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General believe that officers should be given this privilege as well as enlisted men. Members of the two military committees have already been approached in regard to the matter and there seems practically no opposition to the plan. In his annual report Adjutant General Corbin says in speaking of this matter: "As the entire time and abilities of officers of the Army are absorbed in the service of the Government, and it is highly undesirable that they should be permitted to be engaged in or identified with business enterprises of any kind in the localities where they may be serving, it is deemed but simple justice to them that they may be given an opportunity, and offered inducements, to save some portion of their salaries, that in case of their death some provision may exist to provide, at least in part, for their families, and in this manner alleviate some distress, if not entire destitution."

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Senator Hale on Dec. 3 introduced a bill in Congress
setting the age for admission to the U.S. Naval Academy,
between 17 and 20 years, instead of between 15 and 20
years of age as the present law demands.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1878.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

CANTEEN QUESTION AGAIN.

Even at the risk of being called "a hireling of the rum
power" by the excellent women composing the Phila-
delphia branch of the W. C. T. U., we feel
in duty bound to dissent from their formal declaration,
on Nov. 29, on the subject of the Army canteen.
These zealous reformers, whose sincerity no sane person
doubts even for a moment, contend that if there has
been an increase of drunkenness and of violations of
discipline in the Army since the sale of beer and light
wines at post exchanges was abolished, the blame for it
all rests upon "incompetent post commanders" who
should be relieved, and their places given to officers
"who will maintain discipline and respect the laws of
the land." "All honor to General Miles," says the
W.C.T.U., "the brave soldier who does not fear to
speak well of the abolition of beer and light wines at
all post exchanges." Now, one might infer from this
enthusiastic statement that Lieutenant General Miles
has recently declared against the canteen.

But what is the fact? Simply this, that his last an-
nual report was absolutely silent on the question. In
his report a year ago he took the ground that the aboli-
tion of the canteen was a good thing. Since then the
Army has had a year's experience under the new order
of things, and the reports of officers in actual command
of troops are virtually unanimous in the opinion that
the change has resulted in an increase of drunkenness
and immorality, an increase of desertions and an in-
crease in the number of offenses due to intoxication.
With this mountain of testimony before him, including
the views of the Adjutant General, the Judge Advocate
General and the Surgeon General of the Army, to-
gether with the reports of dozens of responsible officers
in command of large bodies of troops—is it any wonder
that General Miles refrained from approving the present
system in his current report? He has within the
last fortnight completed an extended tour of inspection
among the United States troops in the Philippines,
among whom the results of practically compelling men
to go off post for their recreation have been most de-
plorable.

If after his return to the United States he should
again approve the abolition of the canteen and declare
that the present system is conducive to sobriety, morals,
health and discipline, his testimony will deserve all the
prominence which the Philadelphia reformers can give
it. In the meantime their use of his year-old statement
in a manner calculated to give the impression that it
is a new report based on twelve months of experience
without the canteen, is neither fair nor dignified.

Equally questionable on ethical grounds is the assump-
tion that every post commander who favors the resto-
ration of the canteen is either incompetent or an ally
of the liquor interest. The officers who hold that the
abolition of the canteen was a mistake speak from per-
sonal observation and experience. They have seen
hundreds of low saloons grow up in the neighborhood
of military posts; they have seen the enlisted men of
their commands flock into those resorts only to come
out drunk and penniless, and in the Philippines they
have witnessed innumerable cases of debauchery and
perversion as the result of indulgence in native intoxi-
cants which would have been left untouched had the
soldiers been permitted to purchase beer under official
restriction. The recommendations in favor of re-es-
tablishing the canteen as it was as a means of checking
the alarming evils which have developed under the
present arrangement are in the direction of sobriety and
good morals. To denounce the Army advocates of the
canteen as supporters of the liquor traffic is neither
Christian nor temperate.

The active enemies of the canteen are the im-
practicable reformers of the Philadelphia type, together
with the proprietors of the low saloons which flank the
approaches to every military post, while in its support
are enlisted not only a vast majority of responsible com-
manding officers who have personal knowledge of the
evils of the present system, but a growing body of broad-
minded civilians like Archbishop Ireland and other total
abstainers who believe that in dealing with acknowledged
evils it is good policy to choose the lesser.

Our argument is neither for nor against the selling of
beer in Army posts; it is that the question as to how
the canteen can best be conducted should be left to
those chiefly interested, that is, the members of the
Army. The citation of the action of railroads and other
corporations in prohibiting their men from drinking has
no bearing on this case, for it omits an essential factor
in the argument, which is that the authority of the civil-
ian employers does not extend beyond the working hours
of the day, and does not include Sundays and holidays.
A soldier is under the control of his employer for the
entire twenty-four hours of the day for three hundred

and sixty-five days in the year. He lives on the premises of his employer and is furnished by him with board, lodging and clothing, so that he is under a degree of observation and control such as no other citizen submits himself to. But there is a limit beyond which even military authority cannot safely go, and ought not to go. The soldier, like the civilian, is entitled to his hours of recreation and the sole purpose of allowing the sale of beer at the canteen is to induce him to occupy his leisure in ways that will best promote the physical and moral conditions which make him a good soldier. The Carrie Nation argument that the selling of beer is in itself a moral wrong which ought not to be tolerated under any conditions has no place with us, as it has no foundation in observation or experience. The laws of the United States recognize the right of beer selling everywhere else; then why not on a Government reservation, if circumstances make its sale there expedient? These laws permit the building of churches for devotional purposes at Army posts, they allow the Young Men's Christian Association to do its work there; then by what reasonable argument can it be held that other forms of recreation should not be permitted to those who prefer them?

The members of the two Congressional committees on Naval Affairs have this week discussed with the President and the Secretary of the Navy the prospects for favorable legislation for the Navy. Chairman Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, understands thoroughly the great need for additional officers and more ships. Both Mr. Foss and Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, seem to favor the building up of the Navy by the addition of ships of the line—battleships of the first class and strong, fast, armored cruisers. They realize the demand for additional officers and there seems to be no question now that they will use their utmost endeavors to have Congress make some provision to relieve this stringency. In speaking of the matter of more officers for the Navy, Chairman Foss said this week: "I have studied the question of more officers, and believe that if Congress will provide that the present appointments to the Naval Academy shall be doubled for the next twelve years and then cease, the Navy in the future will be provided with sufficient officers. After twelve years the deficiency that now exists would probably cease, and the regular law as to appointments to that institution would supply all that are needed. As the appointments now stand, there is a vacancy for each member of Congress to fill once every four years. By doubling the appointments for a number of years to come that would give an appointment every two years. Whatever the plan to be adopted, it is certain that officers are needed, and they must be made at Annapolis." After a long talk with Secretary Moody, Chairman Foss stated that he was exceedingly impressed with the first annual report of the Secretary. He said: "The Secretary regards as important the appointment of a Congressional committee to make a thorough inspection of the naval stations of this country and of other countries also, with a view to providing at an early date a naval station in the Philippines and another in the West Indies. The Philippine station will have to be fully equipped in every particular, with a capacity to handle the largest battleship."

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Infantry, who in May last, on his plea of guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and suspension from duty for one month, is again to be tried, this time on the charge of having executed several native guides who treacherously misled him. When this report reached the War Department the matter was brought to the notice of General Chaffee, under whose direction two separate investigations were made by officers of the Inspector General's Department. The reports of these investigations were forwarded to the War Department by General Chaffee without recommendations. The Secretary of War has now instructed Major Gen. George W. Davis to order a court-martial to try Major Glenn, who is now in command of the post at Pangasinan, Luzon. Manila despatches state that Major Glenn will inform the court that he desires the presence of Major General Chaffee and Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith as witnesses, the latter having been Major Glenn's commanding officer when the acts complained of were committed. The despatches add, however, that Major Glenn may accept the depositions of General Chaffee and General Smith in lieu of their oral testimony. Predictions are made in Manila that this second trial of Major Glenn on charges arising from military operations in Samar will re-open the whole controversy over the campaign in that island. As for the charge that Major Glenn ordered the execution of treacherous guides, Paragraph 97 of General Orders No. 100 reads: "Guides, when it is clearly proved that they have misled intentionally, may be put to death." On that proposition it looks as though Major Glenn could afford to stand pat.

The attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that the Army chaplains constitute the only body of officers who are debarred from promotion, for length of service or specially meritorious conduct. It is proposed to ask Congress during its present session to grant legislation giving the twelve or fifteen chaplains longest in the Army the rank and allowances of major. This is only common justice and we hope that the proposed bill may meet with the approval of the Congress. The career

of many chaplains during the recent war, the hardships, climatic and otherwise, which they have shared in common with others, and the fact that some of them have been recommended for promotion because of specially meritorious service justify an alteration in the law which will permit the President to recognize their service, so that they may not be compelled to continue in the same grade all their lives. None of the Navy chaplains have lower rank than Army chaplains, and some of them have rank corresponding to that of major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel. Under the present law, chaplains must be young men when they enter the Service, and candidates are subject to mental and physical examinations with a view to securing able men. There are Army chaplains who have a prospect of serving from thirty to thirty-five years without promotion. The chaplains should be carefully selected, and meritorious service after appointment should be properly recognized.

What promises to be the most important improvement made in the system of fire direction and control for the Coast Artillery yet obtained is to be tested in January at Pensacola, Fla., where the system has been installed at Forts Pickens and McRee under the direction of Major G. N. Whistler, Art. Corps. Although practically nothing has yet been printed about the radical changes proposed by the Artillery Corps in the system of fire control, it has now been about two years since a board, which was composed of Col. John L. Tiernon and Majors Sedgwick Pratt and G. N. Whistler, devised a system of fire direction and control which is a combination of the vertical and horizontal systems which, it is believed, will answer equally well for high, medium or low sites and will have a far-reaching effect upon the coast defenses of the country. The new system is to have an exhaustive test in January at Pensacola, where the most elaborate preparations have been made to make the test of actual benefit to the Service. The entire Artillery district of Pensacola has been provided with the new system and it is exceedingly probable that the joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy will, next year, be held in Pensacola Harbor instead of New York. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, which made the necessary allotment for the installing of the new system at Pensacola, will witness the test in January, as will the Engineer Board, the Board on the Revision of the Drill Regulations and many prominent officers of the Artillery Corps and Corps of Engineers.

Doubtless the withdrawal of Senor Concha, the Colombian Minister, from Washington, will greatly simplify the negotiations regarding the Panama route for the Isthmian canal. Minister Concha had virtually forced a suspension of negotiations by refusing to consider the granting of a canal route in perpetuity, claiming that such an act would be a violation of Colombian sovereignty. Secretary Hay dealt with this arbitrary assumption in the characteristic American way, by calmly reaching over the head of Senor Concha and asking the Colombian Government whether it supported the minister's position. The sequel appears in the transfer of the negotiations from Mr. Concha to Senor Herran, the Secretary of Legation, and the assurance from Bogota that Colombia sincerely desires the prompt and successful conclusion of the canal negotiations. The simplicity and effectiveness of Secretary Hay's method of circumventing an obstructionist minister are positively refreshing.

On Dec. 2, one day after Congress convened, Senator Proctor in the Senate, and Representative Hull in the House, introduced the bill prepared by direction of the Secretary of War providing for the organization of a General Staff Corps. Secretary Root in his letter of transmission, says: "I enclose herewith a condensation of the principal provisions relating to a General Staff Corps for the Army, contained in the bill introduced last session and still before your committee. I suggest that it be considered by your committee as a substitute for that bill. If adopted it renders the consolidation of the supply departments at this time a matter of comparative unimportance. In connection herewith I invite your attention to the remarks on the subject of a General Staff contained in my annual report for 1902." The bill (S. 6332) will be found under our Congressional head.

Officers of the Artillery Corps are convinced that it will be necessary eventually to create a separate bureau at the War Department for their Corps, and an urgent endeavor is to be made during this session of Congress to have the Chief of Artillery given the rank of brigadier general, to which he is in every sense entitled. The present incumbent of the position of Chief of Artillery—Col. Wallace F. Randolph—is an officer of much experience and long service. He was appointed 1861, and therefore ranks every general officer in length of service, except Generals Wade and John C. Bates, who were appointed on the same day as Colonel Randolph. Officers of the Artillery Corps are working to have a separate bureau created at the War Department and their chief given the rank of a brigadier general.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, whose annual report we have already noticed briefly, has so completely demonstrated the usefulness of the Bureau, that his recommendation in favor of an increase in its clerical

force should command prompt approval. The work of the Bureau is steadily growing and is bound to continue to grow, and its responsibilities entitle it to a clerical force of the very highest efficiency. The Bureau is now charged not only with the work of purchasing large amounts of supplies in the United States for various branches of the civil government of the Philippines, but with a great deal of difficult labor incident to the selection of appointees for the civil service of the islands and the arrangement of their transportation to Manila. The recommendation of Colonel Edwards is unquestionably in line with the best interests of the public service.

Seattle, Wash., is making a vigorous effort to secure all the transportation work of the Army on the Pacific coast. The transportation company having its headquarters at Seattle has put in an extraordinary low bid in answer to the advertisement of the Quartermaster's Department. The regular rate of freight transportation is \$8 a ton, but this company offers to do it for \$4.50 a ton. The extraordinarily low rates of \$100, including subsistence, for first class passengers, and of \$35 for second class passengers, have also been offered. These figures are interpreted to mean that the transportation company is being backed by the merchants, who have been trying for the last four years to secure the transport service with its millions of dollars of annual expenditure from San Francisco.

Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been appointed a brigadier general, and retired, entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1856, and was graduated a 2d lieutenant May 6, 1861, and assigned to the 4th Artillery. He served in this regiment in successive grades, and was promoted Colonel of the 7th Artillery Feb. 13, 1890. During the Civil War he received the brevet of captain, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Blackwater Bridge, near Suffolk, Va., and declined the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va. For gallant service in action against Indians, at Sorras Lake, Cal., May 10, 1873, he received the brevet of major. During the war with Spain he held the rank of a brigadier general of Volunteers.

In answer to a communication from the commanding officer of Company B, 17th Infantry, who requests a decision as to whether it "would be allowable to use rubber stamps in preparation of muster and pay rolls, for the rank, period for which enlisted, paymaster by whom last paid, and date to which last paid, as well as for such remarks which might apply to a large number of the company," the Secretary of War decides that until there is an ink manufactured that can be regarded as absolutely permanent, the use of rubber stamps for the purpose in question cannot be authorized.

Acting upon the suggestion of Judge Advocate General S. C. Lemly, the Secretary of the Navy has decided to adopt for marines and enlisted men prisoners a distinctive prison uniform, consisting of plain dark gray blouse and trousers, with a round-brimmed soft felt hat of the same color. It is likely these new uniforms will be issued for prison use at once. The uniforms will be made up at the New York Naval Clothing Factory under the immediate supervision of the paymaster in charge of that factory.

We are informed that one of the New York hospitals is at present seeking a superintendent, and would be glad to receive applications for the position from retired officers of either Army or Navy. The hospital has a considerable plant, treating upwards of 2,000 patients a year, and requires for the position a thoroughly competent executive. Any of our readers addressing "Hospital" in care of this office will be put in communication with the committee having the matter in charge.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has issued a general order calling attention to flag and commanding officers to the provision of the law authorizing the examination of not more than six warrant officers each year for commissions in the regular line of the Navy. This order instructs commanding officers to encourage petty officers under their commands to strive for these commissions. Up to date but three warrant officers have passed the examinations for commissions.

Among the melancholy events of the current week we are obliged to record the annual meeting of the New England "Anti-Imperialistic League." Secretary Irving Winslow and ex-Governor Boutwell spoke as tearfully as ever. Treasurer Haskins announced a contribution of \$100 from Andrew Carnegie, but added that if the Philippine policy of the Government was to be smashed a great deal more money would be required, which is doubtless true. That's all.

We would suggest to our contemporaries of the daily press that they ascertain the facts before announcing that some man of discreditable reputation is an officer of the Army or the Navy, or a graduate of the Military or the Naval Academy. Walter H. Shepard of Philadelphia, whose death as the result of suicide, following a protracted drinking spree, was not a graduate of the Military Academy, as stated, nor was he ever in the Army.

TRIALS OF SUBMARINES.

The board appointed by the Navy Department's order of Nov. 7, for the purpose of making an examination of the submarine torpedo boats *Adder* and *Moccasin*, and of witnessing and reporting upon the trials of the vessels, has made its report. It states that the standardization trial with the *Adder* for surface run in light condition under gasoline engine was satisfactorily made, a mean speed of 8.732 knots being made for one double run, the contract being 8 knots. The trial awash under gasoline engine only was also successful, a mean speed of 8.12 knots being made, the contract requirement being 7 knots. On the run in completely submerged condition, under the electric motor only, a mean speed of 7.08 knots was made, the contract requirement being 7 knots.

The trial for surface speed in light condition, gasoline engine only, on a run in free route of not less than ten nautical miles, at a speed of not less than 8 knots, was successfully completed, a speed of 8.86 knots being maintained for 2 hrs. 58 min. 30 sec.; during the 12-hours endurance trial for speed awash the vessel made 8.26 knots, being required.

A 3-hour submerged endurance and torpedo trial was made, in which a two-mile run and torpedo trial at speed of not less than 7 knots, as determined by the standardized screw, was successfully performed; although the torpedo did not pass between the flags forming the target, yet the vessel was fairly pointed between these flags, so that a properly adjusted torpedo should have struck the target. The vessel remained under water for the full three hours, but did not maintain the contract speed of 7 knots, a partial circuit reducing the speed during 20 minutes and touching the bottom during 15 minutes. For 2 hours 25 minutes, however, the speed of 7 knots was maintained, but the average speed for the entire 3 hours was 6.88 knots. With the battery cells in a proper condition the vessel will have the endurance in the submerged condition called for.

The 12-hours' endurance test given the gasoline engine showed speed 8.86 knots, the contract calling for 8 knots. The behavior of the vessel and machinery during this trial was satisfactory. The Board reports that the *Adder*, including hull, fittings, machinery and appurtenances, is well and strongly built, and in general in conformity with the contract. The vessel is complete and ready for delivery, except in minor points. The Board therefore recommends the acceptance of the *Adder*, after certain defects and items of unfinished work are satisfactorily completed.

The Board calls attention to the fact that the trials do not provide for any trial under service conditions at sea, and recommends that when the remaining vessels of this class are submitted for trial, one of them should be given endurance tests at sea. Meanwhile it reserves its opinion as to the general questions of stability, maneuvering powers and habitability at sea.

The Board notes that the locality at present selected for trials of these submarine boats is ill adapted for the purpose, while the trial courses recently established by the Coast Survey near Provincetown, Mass., possess all the qualifications necessary to suit all the conditions of the Department's recent instructions.

The Board recommends that, instead of subjecting any additional vessels of this class to "endurance trials" of the character which the *Adder* successfully passed, that one of the remaining boats be submitted to "endurance trials" of the following character: 1st, to make a run under "light condition" for a distance at sea of about 50 miles—for example, from New Suffolk, Long Island, to Great Salt Point, Block Island; 2d, to make, in the true awash condition, and in the submerged condition, a run of at least 15 miles total length, to be made to a definite point represented by a vessel anchored in the open sea at a predetermined point, and at least ten miles of this run to be made in the submerged condition at a speed of not less than 7 knots per hour.

The Board considers that the ability of the vessel to make a speed of 7 knots in the awash condition with the gasoline engine is fully demonstrated by its fulfilling the requirements as to performance in the light condition (then making 8 knots) and therefore the trial of the vessel in the "awash condition under the gasoline engine" is unnecessary.

The Board calls special attention to the importance, when these vessels are accepted, of keeping them all in full commission and giving them as much active service as practicable.

The use of the periscope permitted the vessel to remain under water for over two hours without rising to the surface, and clearly demonstrated that a properly designed instrument of this character is essential to developing to the fullest extent the possibilities of these vessels when navigating submerged or in the true awash condition immediately preceding diving.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav., with a detachment of 60 men, has completed a march across the Island of Mindanao from his base at Camp Vicars to Iligan, this being the first time the journey was ever made by white men. At the village of Madaya, Captain Pershing learned that the Moros were surprised to learn that Americans were not monsters 10 feet tall, with horns and tails. At Marahui he addressed 500 Moros, telling them of the friendly purposes of the Americans. Representatives of the Nato and Bocayutan tribes, which are now at war, asked Captain Pershing to arbitrate the differences between them. The captain agreed to visit them and give his arbitration on his return journey to Camp Vicars. No hostility was shown toward the column on the march. Many of the friendly Moros invited Captain Pershing to visit their ranches. He received formal salutes at Madaya in the presence of 500 natives from all the adjacent districts, including Bacolod, Macin and Taraca, besides others from more remote districts who had never before met Americans.

Five friendly natives of Zambales Province, Island of Luzon, who recently volunteered to guide a force of the constabulary to the mountain hiding place of a band of ladores, were left temporarily while the constabulary were on a reconnaissance. They were captured by ladores under the command of Manalang, and it is believed that four of them were murdered. The fifth man blinded and his tongue cut out, after which he was conducted to the outskirts of the town in which he had been captured and abandoned as an example to other natives. Strong forces are in pursuit of Manalang, who is the last ladore leader in Zambales, the province being otherwise pacified.

Speculators in Manila having formed a scheme to monopolize the rice market, the Philippine Civil Commission has purchased upwards of 20,000 tons of Asiatic rice which will be sold to needy persons in famine

stricken districts at actual cost or less. This venture, involving an outlay of about \$2,000,000 Mexican, has already broken prices in Manila.

Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, Med. Dept. U.S.A., attached to the Division of the Philippines, has transmitted a report to the Surgeon General of the Army showing that malaria and dysentery are increasing among the troops in the Philippines, but that cholera is rapidly decreasing. There were but eight deaths from cholera in the Army during the month of October, and no case of the disease has been admitted to the military cholera hospital in Manila since the 1st of September.

The Philippine Civil Commission has promulgated a law making cock-fighting subject to license and prohibiting betting on cock-fights. Public pits for cock-fights are also prohibited. Army officers returning from the Philippines say that every Filipino has a cockpit in his back yard, and a cockpit marks every turn in the road like so many milestones. In the city of Manila, however, there is one grand cockpit, owned and controlled by one person, who secures the privilege from the city.

Senator Lodge on Dec. 3 introduced in the Senate a bill providing that the currency of the United States shall be legal tender in the Philippine Islands and making the gold dollar the unit of value. It calls for the coinage of a legal tender silver peso of 416 grains, and authorizes the Philippine Government to maintain the parity of the peso at two pesos for one gold dollar. The Mexican and Spanish pesos are to go out of existence Dec. 1, 1903. Representative Cooper introduced a similar bill in the House.

It is reported in Manila that Governor Taft, who has been in the islands for three years, will ask to be relieved. Gov. Taft's health has not been good, and only by heroic determination has he continued in active service for the past year. The fact that has impelled him to this has been the desire to confer on the people of the islands a republican form of government. When the act passed last session giving the Philippines self-government shall have been perfected he will consider that his tour of duty has been performed.

The Manila Times of Oct. 24 says: "Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., is not to return direct to the United States, but instead will go to Carlsbad. He has been in bad health for some time past and his physicians have advised that before braving the rigors of an American winter after more than four years of continuous service in the Philippines he should take the cure at Carlsbad. He and Mrs. Bell will therefore journey home by way of the Suez and Mediterranean and besides an extended stay at Carlsbad will visit several of the European capitals. It will be next spring before General Bell reaches Fort Leavenworth and assumes command of the General Staff College there. It is not improbable that at the end of his term of service there that he will again ask for duty in the Philippines. He has an intense personal interest in the welfare of the people of these islands, and said recently in talking of his trip home that he would like to come back at the end of a few years."

THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE ARMY.

Enlisted men of the Regular Army lived high, on Thanksgiving Day, judging from a number of bills of fare we have received, and aside from an extra amount of good things to eat, at quite a number of posts entertainments were held. At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for example, the 16th Battery of Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. Geo. W. Van Deusen, had an elaborate bill of fare, as well as a musical and smoker. The menu was as follows: Roast turkey, with dressing, New England style; baked duck, cold sliced tongue, oyster stew, cream marmalade, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, baked sweet potatoes, green peas, hot mince and pumpkin pies, celery, queen olives, pickled beets, chocolate bon-bons, nuts, jams, angel cake, candy, pineapples, jelly rolls, oranges, cigars, cigarettes, bread, butter, coffee, cocoa, Artillery punch, a la 28th Battery; Mess Steward, Sergt. David Alexander. A neat program of the musical and smoker was issued, there being no less than 44 performers. There was no kick against the committee of arrangements, which was as follows: master of ceremonies, Sergeant Souder; finance committee, Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Axtman, Sergeant Hamline, Corporal Smith; reception, Sergeant Alexander, Corporal Wolf, Corporal Carroll, Corporal Wilson, Corporal Malcolm, Corporal Henderson, Corporal Craig, Corporal Kastler; law and order, Sergeant Alf, Artilleryman Nelpot, Corporal Shortall, Artilleryman Hart; entertainment, Musician Gilbert, Musician Rannie, Corporal Moore; refreshment, Artilleryman Jones, Artilleryman Murray.

We have received a copy of the handsome bill of fare for the Thanksgiving dinner of the Second Squadron, 8th Cav., and Third Squadron, 4th Cav., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Nov. 27. Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., 8th Cav., is officer in charge of the mess. To the bill of fare is added a roster of the post, Col. Louis H. Rucker, 8th Cav., commanding. Following is the dinner: Soups: Oyster stew, chicken. Roast: Arcadian turkey, cranberry sauce; spring chicken, giblet sauce; young pork, brown gravy. Vegetables: Sweet potatoes; mashed potatoes, creamed; green corn; green peas. Relishes: California celery; Parker House rolls, creamery butter; grape jelly; radishes. Desserts: Chocolate, cocoanut and jelly cake, mince and lemon pie. Fruits: Oranges, apples, grapes, bananas, nuts, raisins, candies. Refreshments: Chocolate, coffee, beer, cigars.

At Fort Mott, New Jersey, the 42d Company of Coast Artillery, Capt. E. L. Glasgow, had a choice array of rations as will be seen from the following bill of fare.

Roast turkey, boiled ham, roast beef, mashed potatoes, mashed turnips, celery, green peas, green corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet pickles, mustard pickles, apple pie, peach pie, mince pie, chocolate cake, cocoanut cake, jelly cake, apple sauce, apples, grapes, oranges, bananas, coffee and tea. All tables laid in Azimuth, 36 degrees 3 minutes.

The men of Co. M, 21st Inf., and of the Hospital Corps at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, decorated very prettily their mess hall on Thanksgiving day, and to further add to the interest of their special dinner on that day, they issued a booklet the first page of which contained a good-sized embossed American flag, staff and shield; the flag showing the colors red, white and blue, the staff and shield being in gold. The imprint being: "Fort Lincoln, N.D.—Thanksgiving, 1902." This was followed by a list of the officers of the Post, Capt. J. S. Parke commanding; 1st Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, Adjutant; 2d Lieut. William P. Kitts, Quartermaster; 2nd Lieut. William E. Goolsby, Commissary; 2nd Lieut. John Carlyle Fairfax; Dr. Robert E. Sievers, Surgeon. Other pages contained a list of the non-commissioned

officers and men of Co. M, 21st Inf., and of the Hospital Corps and attachés of the post, including 1st Sergeant John W. Connell, Hospital Steward August A. Bemtgen, Quartermaster Sergeant Paul Markiewicz. The menu named a list of edibles of a kind and quantity to fully gratify the appetites of the diners, and the day was made an enjoyable one. The officers and ladies at the post inspected the quarters and mess hall before the dinner hour. They were delighted with the decorations, made with flags and bunting, and the setting of the tables. Lieut. W. B. and Mrs. McCaskey had as guests on Thanksgiving day, Miss Bess Wagouer, private secretary to Governor White of North Dakota, and her sister.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The annual report of the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U.S.N., contains a detailed account of the work done in the various navy yards and naval stations, with a description of their present condition and future needs. During the year \$4,321,501.73 was expended upon improvements and \$1,258,564.64 on maintenance and repairs. The improvements, including the five new dry docks, are greatly enlarging and improving the capacities of the yards and stations. The congestion in the business field has delayed work, it being very difficult to procure some classes of material and labor. Further improvements are required and of the total estimate for the coming year—\$7,803,343.70—the larger part, or \$5,814,440 is for public works of improvement. Within a few months all torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarine boats contracted for will be finished, making in all 16 torpedo-boat destroyers, 36 torpedo boats, and 8 submarine torpedo boats. About 32 boats can be housed with the funds on hand and it is proposed that the additional storage slips be provided at Newport, Norfolk, and some point upon the Pacific coast. This would accomplish the desirable object of grouping these vessels in tactical units, and keep a minimum of officers and men upon their care, and have them ready at any time for commission in units of seven.

The old dry dock at Portsmouth should be replaced by a steel floating dry dock to lift vessels of 5,000 tons. A board should be appointed to locate a naval station on the Southern Pacific coast.

More civil engineers should be appointed and the new grade of assistant civil engineer authorized. The number of assistants should be determined by the President, to meet the requirements of the Service. There should be at least 28 civil engineers and 12 assistants, viz., 5 captains, 5 commanders, 8 lieutenant commanders, 9 lieutenants, 6 lieutenants, j. g., and the others ensigns. They should be given the allowances granted to officers of certain corps of the Navy, in accord with the law governing allowances to the Army.

THE CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS.

The following are the vessels and their commanding officers participating in the winter naval maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea:

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson's fleet.

Kearsarge—Capt. J. N. Hemphill; Alabama—Capt. C. H. Davis; Massachusetts—Capt. H. N. Manney; Indiana—Capt. W. H. Emory; Texas—Capt. W. T. Swinburne; Olympia—Capt. H. W. Lyon; Cincinnati—Comdr. N. E. Mason; Newark—Comdr. Richard Wainwright; Montgomery—Comdr. N. J. K. Patch; Machias—Comdr. Henry McCrea; Marietta—Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl; Detroit—Comdr. A. C. Dillingham; Bancroft—Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver; Scorpion—Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush; Prairie—Comdr. Duncan Kennedy; Panther—Comdr. J. C. Wilson; Gloucester—Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty; Hist—Lieut. Victor Blue; Vixen—Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean; Wasp—Lieut. B. B. Bierer; Potomac—Lieut. B. B. McCormick; Leyden—Lieut. C. Wells; Osceola—Btsn. E. J. Narcott; Uncas—Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin and Fortune—Lieut. A. W. Hinds.

Torpedo Flotilla—Lieut. L. H. Chandler; Decatur—Lieut. L. H. Chandler; Bagley—Lieut. S. E. Moses; Barney—Lieut. G. C. Davidson; Biddle—Lieut. R. Z. Johnston; Stockton—Lieut. H. E. Yarnell; Thornton—Lieut. W. G. McDowell; Wilkes—Lieut. D. W. Knox; Nina—Lieut. H. T. Boker.

Auxiliaries. Culoga—Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Doyle and Arethusa—merchant master.

Colliers. Hannibal, Leonidas, Sterling, Lebanon and Brutus.

Rear Admiral Sumner's fleet. Rear Admiral Crowninshield second in command.

Illinois—Capt. G. A. Converse; San Francisco—Capt. Asa Walker; Chicago—Capt. J. H. Dayton; Albany—Comdr. J. A. Rodgers; Nashville—Comdr. N. E. Niles; Iowa—Capt. Thomas Perry; Atlanta—Comdr. W. H. Turner.

The Post Office address of all the vessels is care of Postmaster, New York City.

KANSAS NATIONAL GUARD.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 25, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of Nov. 1, 1902, in regard to statements said to have been made by me to your reporter relative to the action of the Kansas National Guard at the maneuvers of the Army at Fort Riley Sept. 28 to Oct. 6 of this year. In this article he states that I am authority for the statement that the Brigade Hospital Corps went home before the time without permission. This article is so far as I am concerned without any foundation whatever, as I never made such a statement, nor do I know anything whatever in regard to the matter, but will say that even while the climatic conditions were very bad, still I did not note any dissatisfaction in either the Infantry or Artillery of the Kansas National Guard. I have been informed by the Adjutant General, S. M. Fox, that but ten men left out of the entire force, and these men were properly excused. I ask that you make this correction, as it is an injustice to me, and especially so to the Kansas National Guard, which I assure you is the equal of the National Guard of any State. W. W. MINICK, Major Art. Battalion, K.N.G., Commanding.

The new American cup defender, building at the shops of Herreshoff at Bristol, R.I., is to be constructed of Tobin bronze, principally on account of its superior polish and smoothness over other metals. The tensile strength of the Tobin bronze, after severe tests, was also found to meet all requirements, standing a strain of from 70 to 80 thousand pounds per square inch.

THE WEST POINT-ANNAPOLIS GAME.

The football game between the Cadets of West Point and those of Annapolis in Philadelphia on Saturday, Nov. 23, resulted in the success of the young soldiers, the score being 22 to 8. The struggle was, however, a sharp one and the cheering was by no means one-sided. The pluck of the sailors is proved by the number—six in all—that had to retire in favor of substitutes. Not one of the West Pointers was even temporarily disabled.

To the casual spectator the frantic enthusiasm of the vast audience was almost as entertaining as the game itself. The adherents of the West Point cause crowded the two tiers on the south side of the grassy field, while the sailormen and women were massed in the two tiers to the north. Together they formed a bank of faces almost around the gridiron, which looked not unlike one of the classical arenas where gladiators used to strive for victory or death. Alternately throughout the first half of the game the two sides vied with each other in applauding as first the Army and afterward the Navy scored. At times all the spectators were on their feet and when hats, canes, handkerchiefs and the colors of the two institutions were waving it looked like a wooded hillside with autumn foliage shaken in the wind. There were rival brass bands and on such occasions the applause was so deafening that although one band or the other could be seen playing, not a note of the music was audible. The seating capacity of Franklin Field is officially stated to be 25,000, and not a seat was vacant. Speculators, who in some mysterious manner managed to get hold of tickets, charged as high as \$20 apiece for good seats.

President Roosevelt was not present this year, nor was Secretary of War Root, but many prominent persons in Washington official society were there, headed by Secretary of the Navy Moody. The family of the President was represented by Miss Alice Roosevelt, who occupied a seat in the directors' box on the Army side and cheered the victors with right good will.

Both Cadets and Midshipmen were much in evidence. They carried megaphones and flags and gave voice to their emotions in class and college cries and in songs. Before the game began the nautical chaps turned the laugh on the Cadets from West Point by singing a variation of "Army Blue" with the refrain "We'll make the Army Blue!" The climax of their enthusiasm came at the end of the first half, when Strassburger, of the Annapolis team, succeeded after a series of wonderful dodges and runs in landing the ball over the Army's line, and almost tying the score.

It became evident very early in the contest, however, that the assaulting power of West Point exceeded that of Annapolis and it was this that ultimately gave them their big score. Nothing the Annapolis team could do availed to hold the Cadets when they formed the fatal tandem and pushed ahead like an awl through shoe-leather. This feature of West Point's play has some peculiarities that differentiate it from the tandem plays of other colleges. It exceeds in efficiency the old flying wedge of a former football generation as the modern long and slender rifle projectile exceeds the old-fashioned round bullet. A tackle stands behind and a little to one side of the quarter-back, while back of him in Indian file crouch the two halves and the full back. Each rests his hands upon the hips of the man in front, forming a four-man tandem guarded by the quarter back, and at the signal all strain every nerve to push through the line of the opposing team. The first man seldom carries the ball. His function is to open a way and prevent interference. The ball is generally borne by a half back, whose hope is to find himself right side up beyond the line of the enemy, with a clear field for a run. Failing in this, there is every reason to expect an advance of at least three or four yards before the file of men is precipitated into a heap of struggling bodies, legs and arms. Certainly this was the result in the contest Saturday, but perhaps that was due to the superior weight of the West Pointers, who had the advantage of nearly 13 pounds to a man on the average.

The star of the Army players was unquestionably Bunker, the right half back. He wore no helmet and was easily distinguished on account of his shock of yellow hair. Sometimes he was the bearer of the ball and when not so engaged he was often seen dragging a comrade, who did carry it, through the opposing line. Once he was thrown heavily, turning a complete somersault in the air and falling upon the back of his neck. He staggered to his feet, rubbed one knee a little, and was, presumably, ready again for the sport in hand as if nothing had happened.

There were few end runs during the game, neither team attempting this spectacular performance more than three times. West Point represents the result of Yale coaching and Annapolis that of Princeton and the result, like that of the Yale-Princeton game, seems to show that success for a heavy team lies in the direction of persistent line smashing. It is not a pretty game, but it wins.

It was good football weather, the only drawback being the slippery condition of the turf, which had thawed slightly in the genial sunshine. The men lined up in the following order:

Army.	Positions.	Navy.
Farnsworth.....	Left end	Whiting
Hammond.....	Left tackle	Rodgers
Riley.....	Left guard	Grady
Boyers.....	Centre	Fretz
Thompson.....	Right guard	Belknap
Graves.....	Right tackle	Farley
McAndrew.....	Right end	Soule
Daly.....	Quarter back	Smith
Hackett.....	Left half back	Root
Bunker.....	Right half back	Strassburger
Torney.....	Full back	Halsey

The Annapolis boys surprised even their friends by their quick, snappy play at the opening. Belknap kicked off for them against a strong wind, sending the ball into the arms of Daly at 14 yards from the goal. So prompt was the attack of the Sailors, however, that Daly was able to reach only the 22-yard point before he had to kick the ball, and Smith got back with it to the Army's 46-yard mark. There was a rapid exchange of punts before the Army finally got down to hard work, forcing the Annapolis line. The assaults of the Sailors had by that time shown that this was not their strong point. Belknap punted and Farnsworth fell on the ball on the Navy's 52-yard line. Daly, the captain of the Soldier team, then formed his strongest men in line and sent Hackett four yards through the Navy's right wing. He evidently thought he had discovered a weak spot, for although he mixed up the opposition by occasionally varying the point of attack, he as often returned to the right wing. Bunker carried the ball

fourteen yards in three rushes, all directed at the right wing. When the 17-yard line was reached one of the Navy players lay gasping on the ground and the audience was wildly excited. The West Point boys seemed to be getting their second wind. Torney was carried by the fearful tandem straight through the center, and was stopped only a yard from goal. Bunker thereupon went into the thick of the fight, crossed the line and made a touchdown, the first score won by either side. Hackett failed to kick a goal and the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of the Army. The Army admirers on the two south tiers stood up and roared and the Army band played inaudible music. There was silence on the opposite side of the field.

The next series of plays was a repetition of the last. When the tandem of West Point got to work with Bunker or Hackett holding the pigskin, something had to give way and the ball was shoved through from the Army's 35-yard line to within four yards of the Navy's goal without a single setback. Then the Army fumbled and the Navy got a brief opportunity to show what it could do. Belknap punted and Hackett caught the spheroid and running under the lee of Daly, who cleverly upset a couple of the Navy's tackles, made a clean run around the west end of the Annapolis team and scored a touchdown, Torney missing a difficult goal. The score stood 10 to 0 for the Army, which received another ovation.

But the game was not over yet and a good deal of encouragement was shouted to the perspiring "middles" from the tiers on the north side. The tide then turned in favor of the Sailors. Belknap had kicked off and Bunker, who caught the ball, began a sensational run, bowling over half a dozen men before Smith's tackle sent him whirling through the air in a complete somersault. Smith and Root were both disabled in this skirmish and had to retire, but Bunker did not seem to mind it. Shortly after Strassburger tried to kick a goal from the 30-yard line, but failed. Instead of letting the ball roll over the line out of the field, Daly caught it and tried to run with it. He was pounced upon in a twinkling and forced over the line for a safety, making the score 10 to 2, and the admirers of the Navy got a chance to cheer.

Then came Strassburger's great run through a hole in the West Point line, opened between Thompson and Boyers, by Grady. The only man between him and the goal was Daly, who crouched to make sure of stopping him, but Strassburger dodged and Bunker, who was at his heels, could not lay a hand upon him until too late. Bunker caught and threw him, but Strassburger's momentum was sufficient to carry the ball, still held in his hands, over the mark. He had covered 60 yards and the Annapolis crowd almost went mad with joy. He kicked a goal, making the score 10 to 8. During the ten minutes intermission that followed both sides gave way to the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

THE SECOND HALF OF THE GAME.

The second half of the game was less varied, but just as exciting. The Army opened an assault that was so aggressive that the Midshipmen could not resist it. Without once losing the ball the West Pointers drove their wicked tandem through both wings, Bunker, Torney and Hackett doing great execution. Time was repeatedly taken out while the injured and breathless Navy players writhed in the mud, but there was no let-up in the terrific line bucking until Hackett had been jammed over the line for the third touchdown for the Army. Daly kicked the goal and the score was 16 to 8.

After that both sides indulged in a number of punts. Daly was interfered with while trying to make a fair catch and the Army received a 15-yard penalty. Daly had a free kick and his ends pinned McNair, Smith's successor as quarter back, to the Navy's 20-yard line, where Bunker again distinguished himself by dropping on the ball after a bad fumble. Having gotten their breath the Army players resorted to their former anvil and hammer tactics and succeeded in pushing their tandem repeatedly through their antagonists' line, securing another touchdown and goal. The score was now 22 to 8.

The rest of the game was a repetition of the same maneuver, save that Daly got in one brilliant run for twenty yards around Whiting's end. When the final whistle sounded the Army had forced the ball to the Navy's 10-yard line and another touchdown seemed inevitable. Following is a synopsis of the play:

Score—Army, 22; Navy, 8. Touchdowns—Bunker 2; Hackett, 2; Strassburger, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Daly, 2; Strassburger, 1. Safety touchdowns—Daly. Goals missed from touchdown—Torney, 1. Missed punt out—Hackett, 1. Substitutes, Navy—Michael for Grady, Oak for Fretz, Rees for Farley, McNair for Smith, Doherty for Root, Metcalf for Halsey. Referee—Edgar Wrightington of Harvard. Umpire—John Minds of Pennsylvania. Timekeepers—T. T. Hare of Pennsylvania and Carl Williams of Pennsylvania. Linesmen—N. Z. Graves of Pennsylvania and J. Hollowell of Harvard. Time of game—Two 35-minute halves. Total playing time—2 hours and 15 minutes. Attendance—25,000.

After the game was over victors and vanquished joined in a celebration that showed the good-fellowship at the bottom of these contests. The two bands were put into requisition and the students of both institutions, singing at the top of their voices, entered the field and marched around, a small boy on the shoulders of two cadets holding in his hands the trophy—a silver cup, that goes to the winner of three successive games. The games so far won and lost follows:

1900—At West Point—Navy, 24; Army, 0
1891—At Annapolis—Army, 32; Navy 16.
1892—At West Point—Navy, 12; Army, 4.
1893—At Annapolis—Navy, 6; Army, 4.
1896—At Philadelphia—Army, 17; Navy, 5.
1900—At Philadelphia—Navy, 11; Army, 7.
1901—At Philadelphia—Army, 11; Navy, 5.
1902—At Philadelphia—Army, 22; Navy, 8.

Among the distinguished guests from Washington were the British Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, Mme. Hengelmüller, Major P. Vignal, military attaché of the French Embassy; Colonel Raspopoff, military agent of the Russian Embassy; Col. C. Watanabe, military attaché of the Japanese Embassy, the Postmaster General, Commander Cowles, Mrs. Cowles, Senator Proctor, Colonel Sanger and Mrs. Sanger, General Young, Miss Young and friends; General Corbin and Mrs. Corbin. General Bates and the Misses Bates, General Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood, General Randolph, and others.

This party was joined by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, President A. T. Hadley of Yale and Mrs. Hadley, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, and other distinguished persons.

The ports of Alexandria and Jaffa have been dropped from the itinerary of the U.S.T.S. Hartford, and the ports of Marseille and Genoa have been substituted.

LIEUTENANT RUTHERFORD'S CASE.

Manila advices bring a story which vividly illustrates the needless hardship and peril to which officers of the Army in the Philippines have occasionally been subjected by native civilian officials. It appears that in June last the military authorities decided to abandon the Army post at San Jose, Province of Nueva Ecija, where Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th U.S. Inf., had been stationed with a company of that regiment for about two years. Lieutenant Rutherford received hurry orders, and as he was without transportation for the government property in his possession, he applied to the native presidente, a man speaking neither English nor Spanish, who promised to supply him with necessary bull carts. When the time came to move, the carts were not at hand. Another appeal was made to the presidente who again promised that the carts would be provided immediately. Further delay ensued, the carts were not forthcoming and presently Lieutenant Rutherford received a letter from his commanding officer, censuring him for his tardiness in obeying orders. Thereupon the Lieutenant with a corporal's guard went to the house of the presidente, got the carts and with them moved the government property as his orders directed. The presidente then made charges against Lieutenant Rutherford, declaring that the latter had assaulted him, and when the 24th Infantry was ordered to the United States the Lieutenant was detached from the command and assigned to duty as quartermaster at the station at Bayombong. The charges against him passed through the hands of various civilian officials to the Civil Governor and then to the general commanding the Division of the Philippines, who referred them to the Inspector General's Department for investigation. As a result, Lieutenant Rutherford was ordered to report at headquarters in Manila for instructions. Arriving there, he was ordered to proceed at once to San Jose and surrender himself to the justice of the peace, a native of the town. To do this, Lieutenant Rutherford, accompanied only by a lawyer whom he engaged in Manila, was obliged to make a journey forty miles beyond Bayombong through a country notoriously infested with ladrones and armed outlaws of all sorts and conditions. Upon reaching San Jose, where there were only two other Americans, a school teacher and an inspector of constabulary, the Lieutenant was placed on trial, and as absolutely no evidence was given to support the charges, he was promptly acquitted and went back to his station. This whole performance is amazing, and partly because the charge against Lieutenant Rutherford was not made in the form of a legal complaint duly entered before a competent magistrate, but consisted merely of a sworn statement filed with the Provincial Secretary. That an officer of the Army should be compelled, upon the allegation of an illiterate native presidente, to make a perilous journey through a hostile region to an ungarrisoned town remote from military posts and surrender himself a prisoner to a native official for trial on charges which events proved to be baseless—this sort of thing is almost inconceivable.

We give the report of this case as we find it in the Manila papers, but it seems difficult to believe that any officer of the Army would show such a disregard of the rights of a subordinate as is here indicated. An officer offending the civil law has the same rights under that law as any other citizen. He is called upon to obey the process of a civil court, and to yield obedience to the local authorities who charge him with an offence. He is not, however, required to make himself the instrument of his own arrest, and his superior has no right to compel him to do so. It may not be possible to protect him against civil authority, but the most that should be done is to permit the civil law to take its course. To bring the military authority in to enforce it, seems to us to be a serious and arbitrary infringement upon the right of the officer as a citizen. It is difficult enough, as this case shows, for an officer in the Philippines to hold himself subject to a double jurisdiction and military authority, if it is to be stretched at all, it should be extended for his protection. The law does not permit the use of soldiers as a posse comitatus; it would seem to follow by implication that officers should leave the civil authorities to enforce their own processes. We are told of Indians who have walked for miles that they might be present at their own execution. But this is when they have been convicted of an offence and given a furlough on parole after sentence.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Yorktown has been sent to Amoy from Chefoo, and with the Kentucky, New Orleans and Vicksburg, will remain at that pleasant winter resort until something like a satisfactory condition of affairs shall obtain in that part of the world. The Yorktown is in need of extensive repairs, and in view of the fact that with the exception of a brief overhauling at the Mare Island Navy Yard in 1897-1898 this staunch little vessel has been steadily in commission since April, 1889.

Repairs to the U.S. Coast Survey steamer Blake are being made at Baltimore, Md. Her interior arrangements will be practically new. In addition to the work recently ordered on her she is to have new water tanks, and general repairs are to be made to main and auxiliary engines and boilers. The steamer Bache, at New York, is having an electric lighting outfit installed. She is to do duty in Porto Rican waters this winter, making a survey of the coast of the island for new charts to be issued.

Following the conclusion of the maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea the Prairie will be detached from regular service and become a part of the already large training fleet under the orders of the Bureau of Navigation. This action has become necessary on account of the large number of recruits gathered from all parts of the country.

The Naval authorities in Washington express much satisfaction at the successful progress of the fleet of destroyers and torpedo-boats in cruising from Norfolk to Culebra, and as no reports of serious accidents have been received it is believed that this little fleet has arrived at its destination without any great lessening of its efficiency.

The Navy Department is informed of the arrival at Santa Barbara, Cal., of the Boston, from Southern waters. It is understood that the Boston will remain there for some time, devoting the stay to target practice and other evolutions required by regulation.

The cruiser Newark, Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., in command, sailed from Boston last week and has arrived at New York, where her powder and other ammunition will be taken on board and the vessel will then at once sail to join the fleet of evolution at Culebra.

The Newark has been pretty thoroughly overhauled during her stay at the Boston Navy Yard, and the Department assumes that she will remain in good condition for the next three years.

The Chauncey, Bainbridge and Barry, torpedo boat destroyers of the first class, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2. The Chauncey came from New York, meeting the other two vessels at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and the fleet, under command of Lieut. A. H. Davis, made the trip down the coast together. The vessels were placed in the lay up slips at St. Helena and will form part of the reserve torpedo boat flotilla at the navy yard.

The proposition to dispose of the Philadelphia, or to assign the vessel to receiving ship duty, meets with the hearty approval of all officers who have had the misfortune to serve on that vessel. It is a healthy sign of the improved conditions in our Naval Service when a ship no older than the Philadelphia is detached from active service and relegated to the "junk pile" or to harbor service. The Philadelphia has never been a favorite with sea-going officers and men.

Sensational reports were scattered broadcast on Nov. 30 concerning an accident on the U.S.S. Texas, and no pains were spared in many daily papers to publish everything ill about the vessel possible, all her fine qualities as a serviceable vessel being ignored. The fact of the matter is that the accident was a slight one, and despite reports to the contrary, neither the vessel or any of her crew were in danger at any time. While at target practice on Nov. 29 off the Delaware capes, two of the motor cylinders of a turret gun cracked, and the vessel returned to Norfolk, Va., for repairs, and as soon as the defects are made good, the Texas will proceed to Culebra and join the fleet under Admiral Dewey.

REPORT ON THE JOINT MANEUVERS.

The War Department has finally made public the report of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur on the joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy which occurred last September. General MacArthur's report is dated Oct. 1, 1902, and is in part as follows:

"One of the most notable features of the maneuvers was the gravity, professional zeal, and dignity which characterized the deportment of all concerned. Although it was apparent that reciprocal hostile action, which molds the events of a real campaign, was absent, it was also very obvious that the fresh and novel situations which arose from bringing ships against forts afforded a considerable scope for decision and ingenuity, and for the manifestation of intelligence, vigor, judgment, and composure in very much the same manner as would have occurred in regular field operations. It is therefore a great pleasure to report to the Department the complete professional success of the maneuvers, together with a suggestive recommendation in behalf of an annual repetition thereof until the entire system of our coast defense has been subjected to a similar test. As preliminary to the general discussion it may be said that the United States in all warlike emergencies can rely with absolute certainty upon everything possible of accomplishment, by reason of the voluntary efforts of a practically inexhaustible number of courageous, self-respecting men, and may rely also upon everything that can be quickly produced by the employment of an unlimited supply of money. These indispensable elements of military power must always be a matter of great comfort to the nation, but in the complacent contemplation thereof it must not be forgotten that the enthusiasm of the whole nation, supplemented by billions of wealth, cannot create on the instant anything in the production of which time is the essential element.

"The fortification work of the Engineer Corps and the Ordnance Department embraced within the limits of the maneuver districts can not be too highly commended. The gun emplacements, both in location and construction, are admirable, and the guns, mortars, and carriages installed therein are splendidly adapted to the purposes of an artillery defense. In speaking in broad terms of this great national question of coast defense, it may be said that everything relating to emplacements and guns has long since passed the experimental stage, in the light of which fact, and having reference to the preceding formula in respect of time as an incident of constructive work, the primary conclusion which is suggested by the maneuvers is to the effect that all projected coast defense works be hurried to completion as quickly as possible. When all projected works are completed and armed the coast line of the United States will be practically impregnable against any hostile attack, provided the guns can be properly manned and the fire action thereof can be developed to the full limit of its useful effect.

"The formation of an Artillery reserve composed of men having some knowledge of the coast service, is a problem of national concern. If the various coast States could be induced to regard the problem somewhat in the nature of a local issue, a scheme could easily be worked out whereby all of their militia organizations could have annual training in the batteries at comparatively small expense to either the States or the nation. In several instances State organizations have been designated for this duty, which only emphasizes the fact that all State troops contiguous to sea forts should receive training of this kind, as in case of emergency the entire body of militia contiguous thereto would hardly be more than half enough to raise the garrisons to a war footing.

"The foregoing remarks and the admirable service rendered by the Massachusetts regiment and the coast Artillery companies of Connecticut in the recent maneuvers suggest the important conclusion as the result thereof, to the effect that the States of interest be invited to confer with the War Department with a view to the formulation of practical methods whereby this important training may be imparted to the largest number of men possible. Another most important conclusion is to the effect that a reserve supply of small arms, ammunition, and essential equipments, sufficient to insure adequate land support for the coast-defense line, by the voluntary organization of the contiguous populations, be placed in arsenals of supply, dedicated exclusively to this purpose, and this purpose only, with a view to a minimum organization of not less than 150,000 men.

"The importance of submarine devices as an element of coast defense was emphasized more by what was not done than what was actually accomplished during the maneuvers. The absence of mines in several places greatly weakened the Artillery defense, and permitted very brilliant naval action which would have been impossible in mined and obstructed waters. The reason mine fields were not employed more extensively was simply because of want of facilities to do the work quickly. The School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten should be magnified in every way expedient, and the reconstruction of the post to meet all the demands of such an institution be expedited as rapidly as possible.

"The organization of the service of information was

exceedingly satisfactory in every particular, and was an agreeable indication of what may be expected and what will undoubtedly be accomplished in actual war when the unlimited resources of the country are applied by such a thoroughly efficient organization as the Signal Corps of the Army. In this connection special attention is invited to the reports which describe the experimental employment of wireless telegraphy, the success of which in this instance suggests the expediency of further practical investigation, which, perhaps, would be more readily accomplished by the Navy than by the Army, as the most favorable field for such work is afloat rather than on shore."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.
KEARSARGE, (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Culebra.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Culebra.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Culebra.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Culebra.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Culebra.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Munney. At Culebra.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Culebra.
MARIETTA, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Curacao, Nov. 26.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Culebra.
NEWARK, Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Tompkinsville, Nov. 30.
OLYMPIA, (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Culebra.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Sailed Dec. 2 from San Juan for Hampton Roads.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Dec. 3 from San Juan for Culebra.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Norfolk.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
IOWA, (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea.
PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at San Diego Dec. 4.
MARSHHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Mare Island, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Honolulu Nov. 10 en route to Asiatic Station.
PERLY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebre. At Tutuila, Samoa.
WISCONSIN, (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. Sailed Nov. 22 from Panama for San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY, (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at Hong Kong, Dec. 4.
RAINBOW, (Flagship Senior Squadron Commander.) At Cavite.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. Sailed Nov. 23 from Sydney for Townsville.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Lewis B. Jones. Sailed Nov. 23 from Cavite for Nagasaki.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 4.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived at Alexandria Nov. 21 en route to New York. Address care Postmaster, New York.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Nov. 29 from Uraga to Guam. Address Guam.
MONADROCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. Sailed Dec. 2 from Amoy for Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. Sailed Dec. 2 from Amoy for Hong Kong.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles E. Sperry. Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 4. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew.) At Cavite.
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Selridge. At Uraga.
SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 4.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edwin B. Barry. Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 4. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Sailed Dec. 2 from Amoy for Shanghai.
WOMPATZUCK, Bsn. James Laven. At Olongopo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. Sailed Dec. 2 from Amoy for Hong Kong.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. Arrived at Cavite Nov. 26.
EL CANO. Placed in commission Nov. 20 at Cavite.

SAMAR, Lieut. Levi C. Masset. Arrived at Zamboanga Nov. 26. On cruise among Philippine Islands.
QUINON, Lieut. Levi C. Serrano. At Isabela.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Bsn. C. T. Chase. At Key West.
ACUVE, Boatwain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARCTURUS (supply ship), merchant master and crew. Sailed Dec. 4 from Lambert's Point for Culebra.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. Sailed Dec. 4 from Hampton Roads for Barren Island Trial Course.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed Dec. 2 from San Juan for Colon.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatwain F. Carroll. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Nov. 23 from Culebra for Gulf of Paria.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Arrived at Lynnhaven Bay Dec. 1.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Dec. 1 from La Brea Light to sea. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. At Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. At Norfolk. Address there.
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. At Mare Island, Cal.
HARCULES tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. Arrived at Culebra Dec. 1.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. At San Juan.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Ordered in commission at League Island, Pa.
MASSASOIT, Boatwain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Dec. 1 from Washington for Culebra. Address Postmaster, New York.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MODOC, At League Island, Pa.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MARSEILLA, tug. At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEW YORK, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At San Francisco.
NEZINOCOT, (tug), at Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Bsn. E. J. Norcot. Sailed Dec. 4 from San Juan for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter E. Tardy. At Norfolk. Address there.
PORTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk. Address there.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Has been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N.H.
RANGER, Comdr. William F. Potter. At San Francisco. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
REBELLION, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Norfolk, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed Dec. 1 from La Brea Light to sea. Address care Postmaster, New York.
STANDISH, tug. Annapolis, Md.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md.
SAMOSET, (tug), at League Island. Address there.
SEBAGO, Boatwain George R. Hendry. At navy yard.
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PENACOLA, Fla. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
STUFFLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Sailed Nov. 19 from Port Said for Colombo en route to Manila and Guam. Their possible itinerary follows: Arrive Colombo Dec. 7, leave Colombo Dec. 12, arrive Singapore Dec. 23, leave Singapore Dec. 27, arrive Manila Jan. 3, 1903, leave Manila Jan. 5, 1903, arrive Guam Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Bsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatwain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Culebra Nov. 26. Address care Postmaster, New York.
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Blier. Sailed Dec. 1 from Key West for San Juan. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hannus, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickens. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.
SANTRE, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. retired. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla care Postmaster, New York.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Culebra.
BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. At Culebra.
BARNBY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. At Culebra.
RIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. At Culebra.
STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. At Culebra.
THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. At Culebra.
WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knorr. At Culebra.
NINA (tug tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. Arrived at Culebra Nov. 23.

[Illegible text]

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The War Department has finally made public the report of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur on the joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy which occurred last September. General MacArthur's report is dated Oct. 1, 1902, and is in part as follows:

"One of the most notable features of the maneuvers was the gravity, professional zeal, and dignity which characterized the deportment of all concerned. Although it was apparent that reciprocal hostile action, which molds the events of a real campaign, was absent, it was also very obvious that the fresh and novel situations which arose from bringing ships against forts afforded a considerable scope for decision and ingenuity, and for the manifestation of intelligence, vigor, judgment, and composure in very much the same manner as would have occurred in regular field operations. It is therefore a great pleasure to report to the Department the complete professional success of the maneuvers, together with a suggestive recommendation in behalf of an annual repetition thereof until the entire system of our coast defense has been subjected to a similar test. As preliminary to the general discussion it may be said that the United States in all warlike emergencies can rely with absolute certainty upon everything possible of accomplishment, by reason of the voluntary efforts of a practically inexhaustible number of courageous, self-respecting men, and may rely also upon everything that can be quickly produced by the employment of an unlimited supply of money. These indispensable elements of military power must always be a matter of great comfort to the nation, but in the complacent contemplation thereof it must not be forgotten that the enthusiasm of the whole nation, supplemented by billions of wealth, cannot create on the instant anything in the production of which time is the essential element.

"The fortification work of the Engineer Corps and the Ordnance Department embraced within the limits of the maneuver districts can not be too highly commended. The gun emplacements, both in location and construction, are admirable, and the guns, mortars, and carriages installed therein are splendidly adapted to the purposes of an artillery defense. In speaking in broad terms of this great national question of coast defense, it may be said that everything relating to emplacements and guns has long since passed the experimental stage, in the light of which fact, and having reference to the preceding formula in respect of time as an incident of constructive work, the primary conclusion which is suggested by the maneuvers is to the effect that all projected coast defense works be hurried to completion as quickly as possible. When all projected works are completed and armed the coast line of the United States will be practically impregnable against any hostile attack, provided the guns can be properly manned and the fire action thereof can be developed to the full limit of its useful effect.

"The formation of an Artillery reserve composed of men having some knowledge of the coast service, is a problem of national concern. If the various coast States could be induced to regard the problem somewhat in the nature of a local issue, a scheme could easily be worked out whereby all of their militia organizations could have annual training in the batteries at comparatively small expense to either the States or the nation. In several instances State organizations have been designated for this duty, which only emphasizes the fact that all State troops contiguous to sea forts should receive training of this kind, as in case of emergency the entire body of militia contiguous thereto would hardly be more than half enough to raise the garrisons to a war footing.

"The foregoing remarks and the admirable service rendered by the Massachusetts regiment and the coast Artillery companies of Connecticut in the recent maneuvers suggest the important conclusion as the result thereof, to the effect that the States of interest be invited to confer with the War Department with a view to the formulation of practical methods whereby this important training may be imparted to the largest number of men possible. Another most important conclusion is to the effect that a reserve supply of small arms, ammunition, and essential equipments, sufficient to insure adequate land support for the coast-defense line, by the voluntary organization of the contiguous populations, be placed in arsenals of supply, dedicated exclusively to this purpose, and this purpose only, with a view to a minimum organization of not less than 150,000 men.

"The importance of submarine devices as an element of coast defense was emphasized more by what was not done than what was actually accomplished during the maneuvers. The absence of mines in several places greatly weakened the Artillery defense, and permitted very brilliant naval action which would have been impossible in mined and obstructed waters. The reason mine fields were not employed more extensively was simply because of want of facilities to do the work quickly. The School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten should be magnified in every way expedient, and the reconstruction of the post to meet all the demands of such an institution be expedited as rapidly as possible.

"The organization of the service of information was

exceedingly satisfactory in every particular, and was an agreeable indication of what may be expected and what will undoubtedly be accomplished in actual war when the unlimited resources of the country are applied by such a thoroughly efficient organization as the Signal Corps of the Army. In this connection special attention is invited to the reports which describe the experimental employment of wireless telegraphy, the success of which in this instance suggests the expediency of further practical investigation, which, perhaps, would be more readily accomplished by the Navy than by the Army, as the most favorable field for such work is afloat rather than on shore."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.
KEARSARGE, (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Culebra.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Culebra.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Culebra.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Culebra.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Culebra.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At Culebra.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Culebra.
MARITTA, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Curacao, Nov. 26.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Culebra.
NEWARK, Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Tompkinsville, Nov. 30.
OLYMPIA, (Flagship or Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Culebra.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Sailed Dec. 2 from San Juan for Hampton Roads.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Dec. 3 from San Juan for Culebra.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Norfolk.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowinshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ILLINOIS, (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea.
CHICAGO, Capt. James H. Dayton. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
IOWA, (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Elias Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at San Diego, Dec. 4.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Mare Island, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Honolulu Nov. 10 en route to Asiatic Station.
PERKY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.
WISCONSIN, (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. Sailed Nov. 22 from Panama for San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY, (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at Hong Kong, Dec. 4.
RAINBOW, (Flagship Senior Squadron Commander.) At Cavite.
ANNAPOIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. Sailed Nov. 23 from Sydney for Townsville.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FRULIC, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Lewis B. Jones. Sailed Nov. 23 from Cavite for Nagasaki.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 4.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived at Alexandria, Nov. 21 en route to New York. Address care Postmaster, New York.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Nov. 20 from Uraga to Guam. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. Sailed Dec. 2 from Amoy for Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. Sailed Dec. 2 from Amoy for Hong Kong.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry. Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 3. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
FISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Selridge. At Uraga.
SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 4.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edwin B. Barry. Arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 4. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Sailed Dec. 2 from Amoy for Shanghai.
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. Sailed Dec. 2 from Amoy for Hong Kong.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. Arrived at Cavite Nov. 26.
EL CANO. Placed in commission Nov. 20 at Cavite.

SAMAR, Lieut. Levi C. Hasset. Arrived at Zamboanga Nov. 26. On cruise among Philippine Islands.
QUIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotti. At Isabella.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Key West.
ALIVE, Boatwain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. Sailed Dec. 4 from Lambert's Point for Culebra.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. Sailed Dec. 4 from Hampton Roads for Barren Island Trial Course.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed Dec. 1 from San Juan for Colon.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatwain F. Carroll. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Nov. 23 from Culebra for Gulf of Paria.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Arrived at Lynnhaven Bay Dec. 1.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. At Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. At Norfolk. Address there.
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. At Mare Island, Cal.
HARCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. Arrived at Culebra Dec. 1.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. At San Juan.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leaute. Ordered in commission at League Island, Pa.
MASSASOIT, Boatwain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Dec. 1 from Washington for Culebra. Address Postmaster, New York.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MODOC, At League Island, Pa.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKESTA, tug. At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia. NEW YORK, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At San Francisco.
NEGINSCOT, (tug), at Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcott. Sailed Dec. 4 from San Juan for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter E. Tardy. At Norfolk. Address there.
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHEATAN, At New York. Address there.
PATTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk. Address there.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nasro. Has been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N.H.
RANGER, Comdr. William P. Potter. At San Francisco. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
RAPID, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
RENTLESSE, Lieut. John F. Marshall Jr. Norfolk, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed Dec. 3 from La Brea Light to sea. Address care Postmaster, New York.
STANDISH, tug. Annapolis, Md.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md.
SAMOSET, (tug), at League Island. Address there.
SEABOAT, Boatwain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Sioux, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PENACOLA, Fla. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Sailed Nov. 19 from Port Said for Colombo en route to Manila and Guam. Their possible itinerary follows: Arrive Colombo Dec. 7, leave Colombo Dec. 12, arrive Singapore Dec. 22, leave Singapore Dec. 27, arrive Manila Jan. 3, 1903, leave Manila Jan. 8, 1903, arrive Guam Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S. Supply, care U.S. Dispatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatwain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
UNCAE, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Culebra Nov. 26. Address care Postmaster, New York.
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Hierer. Sailed Dec. 1 from Key West for San Juan. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.
SANTAE, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WARREN, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla care Postmaster, New York.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Culebra.
BAGLEY, Lieut. E. E. Moses. At Culebra.
RIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. At Culebra.
STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. At Culebra.
THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. At Culebra.
WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Culebra.
NINA (tug tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. Arrived at Culebra Nov. 28.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTON, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, WHIPPLE, FALE, DELONG, MACKENZIE and CHAUNCEY.

BARRY and BAINBRIDGE. Arrived at Norfolk Dec. 2.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

MORRIS, McKee, WINSLOW and CRAVEN. Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Proctor. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.

RODGER, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.

OWIN, Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.

DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinner. At New Suffolk, L. I.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Nov. 15 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary follows: Due Magdalena Bay, Nov. 24, leave Magdalena Bay Dec. 3, due San Diego Dec. 15, leave San Diego Dec. 25, 1902, to sea, returning San Diego Jan. 12, 1903, leave San Diego Jan. 15, or stay until further orders.

ALFORD, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.

ALLANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. Arrived at Norfolk Navy Yard, Dec. 1. Address care Postmaster, New York.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Boston. Placed in commission Dec. 1.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Norfolk, Va. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Helmer. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

HARTFORD, Comdr. William H. Reeder. Sailed Nov. 29 from Algiers for Piraeus. The itinerary of the ship follows:

Leave Nov. 24, arrive Genoa, Italy, Dec. 4, leave Dec. 9, arrive Marseilles Dec. 11, leave Dec. 17, arrive Piraeus Dec. 22, leave Dec. 27, arrive Villefranche Jan. 4, leave Jan. 11, arrive Gibraltar Jan. 16, leave Jan. 20, arrive Madeira Jan. 23, leave Jan. 30, arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., Mar. 4, leave Mar. 11, arrive Galveston, Texas, Mar. 15, leave Mar. 22, arrive Mobile, Ala., Mar. 26, leave Apr. 2, arrive Pensacola, Fla., Apr. 2, leave Apr. 26, arrive Havana, Cuba, Apr. 30, leave May 5, arrive Charleston, S. C., May 9, leave May 16, arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail care U. S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U. S. Dispatch Agent, New York.

LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Norfolk.

MAJANICA, Comdr. W. P. Day. Sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary of the ship is as follows: Due at Magdalena Bay Nov. 23, leave Dec. 13, due at Pichilique Dec. 15, leave Dec. 19, due at Magdalena Bay, Dec. 22, leave Jan. 1, 1903, due at San Diego Jan. 11, 1903.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. At New York.

NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Boston. Placed out of commission Dec. 1.

PIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Culebra.

PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At Norfolk. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX, Sailed Nov. 29 from Malta for Cardiff. Address care Postmaster, New York.

ALEXANDER, Sailed Dec. 1 from Pichilique for Valparaiso. Address care U. S. Consul at La Paz, Mex.

BRITUS, Sailed Nov. 26 from Baltimore for Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.

CAESAR, Sailed Nov. 29 from Port Said for Colombo. Address care Postmaster, New York.

EUNHEAL, Sailed Dec. 2 from Port of Spain for Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.

LEBANON, Arrived at Culebra Nov. 30. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

LEONIDAS, Arrived at Culebra Nov. 28. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

MARCELLUS, At Norfolk.

NERO, Arrived at Colombo Nov. 30. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING, Arrived at Culebra Nov. 26. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Boatwain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

Comdr. W. H. Beehler, detached office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., etc., to Asiatic Station via Solace, Dec. 10.

Comdr. J. R. Collins, detached Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc., to Asiatic Station via Solace, Dec. 10.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett (retired) to Washington, D. C., for duty in connection with General Board.

Med. Dir. R. C. Dean (retired) to Washington, D. C., for duty as president Naval Examining Board.

Surgeon M. H. Crawford, resignation accepted to take effect Nov. 25, 1902.

Med. Insp. S. H. Dickson, detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., etc., to Iowa, as fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic Station, via steamer sailing from New York Dec. 8, to San Juan, P. R.

Med. Insp. M. H. Simons, detached Iowa, etc., to home and await orders.

NOV. 2.—Lieut. A. St. C. Smith, Lieut. A. T. Graham and Lieut. C. R. Miller, commissioned lieutenant (junior grade) from July 1, 1902.

Lieut. N. Mansfield, commissioned lieutenant from June 18, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Phelps, commissioned lieutenant commander from June 8, 1902.

Comdr. H. Morton, commissioned commander from Nov. 7, 1902.

Paym. J. W. Morse, commissioned from Nov. 22, 1902.

Pay Insp. R. T. M. Ball, commissioned from Nov. 22, 1902.

Carp. H. L. Olmstead, warranted from May 1, 1902.

War Mach. W. C. Gray, War Mach. C. R. Johnson and War Mach. C. Crater, warranted from Nov. 1, 1901.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. P. Sackett, commissioned from Nov. 22, 1902.

NOV. 30.—Sunday.

DEC. 1.—Comdr. F. A. Wilner, detached Columbia, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Smith, detached Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., etc.; to Columbia as executive officer.

Comdr. G. C. Hanus, (retired) to command St. Mary's.

Lieut. E. T. Poiwick, detached Columbia; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Pay Insp. M. C. McDonald, commissioned from Sept. 9, 1902.

Capt. R. W. Milligan, commissioned from November 7, 1902.

Capt. E. H. Gheen, retired from Dec. 1, 1902. (Sec. 1443 Revised Statutes, and Sec. 11 of Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)

Lieut. D. F. Sellers, detached staff of Rear Admiral Rogers, New York, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. T. Graham, to Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. S. Elliott, detached New York; to Pueblo, Col., for recruiting duty, temporarily, thence to New York.

Sailmaker W. Redstone (retired), to naval recruiting rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal.

Carp. G. W. A. Bailey, detached Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Newark.

Bttn. H. E. Olsen, detached Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Bttn. H. Feehan, detached Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, etc.; to Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

DEC. 2.—Comdr. C. W. Bartlett, duty in charge of Second Lighthouse District, Boston, Mass.

Chief Carp. E. W. Smith, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Newark Dec. 4.

Carp. G. W. A. Bailey, resignation accepted; take effect from Dec. 2, 1902.

Paym. Clerk E. A. Mitchell, appointed Dec. 2, 1902, for duty in office of general storekeeper, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Midshipman W. Berthoff, detached Wisconsin, to Ranger.

DEC. 3.—Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, retired from Dec. 1, 1902 (Sec. 1443, R. S., and Sec. 11, Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1899).

Comdr. E. D. Taussig, detached duty Navy Department; to Pensacola, Fla., for duty as captain of yard.

Comdr. G. L. Dyer, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; Dec. 25, to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco on Copie, Jan. 3, 1903.

Comdr. R. H. Galt, detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home three months' sick leave.

Lieut. C. R. Miller, to Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1903.

Lieut. R. O. Bittler, detached Alliance; to Newport News, Va., as inspector of ordnance, Dec. 15, 1902.

Lieut. I. C. Wettengel, detached Constellation; to Newark.

Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Knapp, to Naval War College.

Asst. Paym. A. H. Cathart, granted three months' sick leave.

Ensign C. R. Kear, Atlanta to Eagle.

Bttn. A. Ohmson, detached Franklin; to Maine.

Bttn. E. V. Sandstrom, detached duty with Maine, etc.; to duty on Potomac.

Carp. W. F. Stevenson, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., etc.; to Newport News, Va., as assistant to superintendent of construction at that place.

Bttn. H. R. Brayton, detached Potomac; to Naval Station, San Juan, P. R.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 26.—Major T. N. Wood, proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 28, for duty in connection with inspection of Texas.

Capt. W. N. McKelvey and J. G. McGill, 1st Lieuts. Chase, R. Taylor and H. D. F. Long, and 2d Lieuts. T. E. Backstrom, W. H. Pritchett and F. C. Lander, detached Marine Barracks, Agaña, Guam; to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NOV. 28.—Capt. R. M. Gilson, granted two days' leave from and including Nov. 29.

Capt. J. T. Myers, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to assume charge of recruiting district of California, relieving Capt. C. M. Perkins, who is ordered to command Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Fugate Sound, relieving 1st Lieut. D. P. Hala, who is ordered to command Marine Guard of U. S. F. S. New York, relieving 1st Lieut. W. L. Jolly, who is detached from the New York and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C.

DEC. 2.—Capt. E. R. Lowndes, leave granted by the commanding, Navy Yard, N. Y., extended three days.

Major L. W. T. Waller, proceed to Washington, D. C., for instructions in regard to recruiting.

DEC. 3.—Capt. C. M. Perkins, orders of Nov. 28, revoked; will continue present duties.

Capt. J. T. Myers, detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.; to command Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Fugate Sound.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. A. C. Baker, detached Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., upon reporting of Capt. L. M. Gulick; to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 26.—Second Lieut. A. Ridgely, Jr., granted one day's leave.

Third Lieut. W. A. Whittier, granted three days' leave. Captain of Engineers J. W. Collins, ordered to New York City on inspection duty.

NOV. 29.—Second Lieut. R. N. Sturdevant, detached from the Rush, directed to proceed to his home and await orders.

Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen, granted thirty days' leave.

Surg. R. N. Hawley, granted thirty days' leave.

DEC. 1.—Third Lieut. W. A. Whittier, granted an extension of leave for two days.

First Asst. Engr. H. A. Wood, ordered to the Department for examination for promotion.

DEC. 3.—Second Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, detached from the Boutwell and ordered to the Rush.

Second Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, granted thirty days' leave.

Third Lieut. F. B. Harwood, to the Boutwell temporarily.

Pilot J. S. Madagan, granted an extension of sick leave for two months.

Second Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, directed to resume duties on the Seminole.

First Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Capt. S. E. Maguire, D. A. Hall and C. A. Abbey registered at the Department during the past week.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The following is the list of passengers leaving Manila on the transport McClellan, which arrived at New York on Saturday, Nov. 29: Capt. Grothe Hutschen, 8th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 8th U. S. Inf.; Capt. William T. Johnson, 15th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Robert S. Smith, paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. Geo. Montgomery, O. D., U. S. A.; Capt. Wm. E. Horton, Q. M., U. S. A.; Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Jas. F. Edwards, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John R. Slattery, Engineer Corps, 1st Lieut. William Kelly, O. E.; Contract Surg. George F. Adair; Major Joseph M. Heller, surgeon, U. S. V.; Capt. Charles A. Cattormole, asst. surg. U. S. V.; Chaplain Edward J. Vattman, 29th U. S. Inf.; Comdr. J. J. Knapp, U. S. N.; Mr. Arthur W. Ferguson, executive secretary Philippine Commission; Mr. John W. Hausermann, assistant attorney general.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29, 1902.

Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Crook arrived San Francisco Nov. 29, and brought following military passengers: Colonel Craigie, 15th Inf.; Major Wright, 9th Cav.; Pettit, Inspector General's Department; Paddock, 5th Cav.; Miller, 19th Inf.; Nichols, Henry and Lawason, Medical Department; Captains Elliot, Boyd, Cohen, McHenry, Mazzuri, Prentice, Sprague, Jordan, Palmer, T. Smith, Bonar, Jones and Calhoun, Medical Department; Wolley, 3d Inf.; Lieutenants Weeks, 30th Inf.; Sinclair, 22d Crawford, 11th, Ashbrook, 17th, Sykes, 25th, L. Brown, Engineers, Clearman, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Powell, Tefft and O'Neill. Ninety-six discharged, 13 furloughed, 6 for retirement, 28 short term, 37 sick.

HUGHES, Commanding.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Sheridan sailed at noon, Dec. 1, with following military passengers: A. C. Girard, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Colonels Hall, 30th Inf., and Williams, 28th; Major Mallory, 1st Inf., Kennon, 10th, and Torney, Med. Dept.; Captains Swain and Crofton, 1st Inf., Fremont, 2d, Robertson, 2th, Lynch, 25th, Stevens, Pay Dept., Holbrook, 5th Cav.; Lieutenants King, 1st Inf., Brereton and Harris, 2d; Cordier, 5th; Armstrong, 25th; Herr, 10th; Foley, 5th Cav.; Newman, 15th; Koch, Philippine Scouts. Seventy-four casualties, 6 hospitals and 8 Signal Corps men.

HUGHES, Major General.

In an official report to the Adjutant General of the Army, Paymaster General A. E. Bates gives another strong argument in favor of the re-establishment of the canteen at the post exchanges on its old basis. General Bates says: "The records show that the paymasters of the Army collected from about 75,000 enlisted men (Regulars) during the last year in which the canteen was in force, on account of soldiers' home dues, fines and forfeitures, the sum of \$462,698.78, while during the fiscal year 1902, since the abolishment of the canteen there was collected by paymasters from about 70,000 enlisted men (Regulars) on account of soldiers' home dues, fines and forfeitures, the \$682,125.40, being a difference of \$160,426.82, thus showing that during the first year subsequent to the abolishment of the canteen, there was \$160,426.82 more collected from enlisted men than during the last year of the operation of the canteen, with more men in the Service. The fact, therefore, appears undisputed by the figures cited that the fines and forfeitures imposed upon and collected from the enlisted men of the Army were vastly increased during the year subsequent to the abolishment of the canteen, which increase cannot well be attributed to any other cause than the effects of an uncontrolled liquor traffic in connection with military posts, which traffic appears to seriously affect the discipline and morale of the Army."

Although the Navy Department has not received any official complaint from any source regarding the heavy work being performed at Culebra Island by the sailors, by order of Rear Admiral Higginson, it has been forced to take cognizance of the press reports and take means to prevent a continuance of the work of which complaint is made in the press dispatches. According to these dispatches, in which full credence is placed by the Navy Department, the sailors of that part of the North Atlantic Squadron detailed by Admiral Higginson to defend Culebra Island from any possible attack of the White fleet, have been given the task of digging a canal to circulate sea water through a stagnant pool on the island. As a result of this work, to which, it is said, the sailors object most strenuously, there has been considerable sickness and more dissatisfaction among the men. The matter was called to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, who immediately sent the following dispatch to Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson: "Avoid using enlisted men for canal work if conditions unsanitary. If native assistance is available and necessary to employ it, report estimated expense. Regard private owners' rights in such work. Moody."

Work on Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III. is progressing. The setting up of the frames has commenced. It is learned that the same plan of bringing the midship frames down outside the lead to the keel, as adopted in the case of the Shamrock II., will be followed in the new challenger. In order to obviate the possibility of warping the steel frames by the heat of a large amount of molten lead, it was arranged to run the lead in quantities of about a ton daily. The quantity of lead used is not definitely known, but it is believed to be larger than that of any previous challenger. If such is the fact the new boat will have an exceptionally large displacement.

Mr. Howard Mills, of Washington is, according to the Washington Post, preparing to write a history of the War of the Rebellion, in which he took part. He is a cousin of Gen. Charles P. Stone, whose unjust treatment by Stanton was one of the mysteries of the war.

The Speaker of the House has announced the following appointments: Visitors to the Naval Academy—Mr. James E. Watson, Mr. Robert Adams, and Mr. Champ Clark. Committee to visit the Military Academy—Mr. J. A. T. Hull, Mr. George W. Steele, and Mr. D. A. De Armond.

The 16-inch gun constructed at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., was landed safely at Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 4.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 4, 1902.

There is little doubt that Annapolis and West Point will again play their annual football match next year on Franklin Field. There has been the usual after-season discussion of stopping the game altogether, or of playing it at some other place than Franklin Field, but it can be said upon authority of the officers who are the controlling factors in these matters that none of these propositions are at all likely to prevail.

The serious injury of Midshipman Aiken caused some feeling in favor of stopping the game. However, young Aiken is regarded as out of danger and is expected to entirely regain his health, the attending surgeons state, so that this argument is largely removed. Both Superintendent Brownson and Commander Colahan have expressed themselves in favor of the game. By officers in general football is greatly approved, and particularly in a military institution as tending strongly to develop manly and soldierly qualities. The injury to Aiken was the first of a serious nature which ever took place at the academy. The game with West Point undoubtedly upsets the strict routine of the schools to some extent, but it is almost universally felt that its benefits much outweigh this one disadvantage.

No one who has examined the subject doubts that Franklin Field is really the best location for the annual game. The only serious alternative proposed is that the games be played alternately at Annapolis and West Point. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, has pointed out that this is out of the question because it would be impossible to handle the crowd at either place. The general public would have to be admitted indiscriminately to the grounds and it would be impossible to erect suitable stands. No dissatisfaction whatever exists with the manner with which the University of Pennsylvania has acted the host during the last four years. It is recognized that the distribution of the tickets, one-third of all to West Point, the Naval Academy and the University, each, has been perfectly fair and that whatever discomfort has occurred has been slight and unavoidable. There is, therefore, little doubt that should the University of Pennsylvania again extend an invitation to play the game on Franklin Field, it will be gladly accepted.

At a banquet tendered the Midshipmen's football team last Sunday afternoon, at the Naval Academy, Charles Carroll Soule, Jr., of Boston, Mass., was unanimously elected captain of the team for the season of 1903. He is a member of the class of 1904 and has held the position of right end on the regular eleven for the past two seasons, where he plays a remarkably strong game. He is nineteen years old, weighs 160 pounds and measures 5 feet 9 inches. Soule will undoubtedly prove an efficient leader of next season's team.

The Naval Academy will lose by graduation four, and perhaps six, regular members of the football team of this season. In accordance with a recent order of the Navy Department the first class will graduate in February next, and the second in June following. The members of the first class on the team are Smith, quarter; Belknap, guard; Fretz, center, and Rodgers, tackle. The members of the second class are Carpenter, guard, and Soule, end. Soule will not be able to serve as captain unless the Department's order is modified. Carpenter was kept out of the West Point game this season by illness, but he is the heaviest man on the team and his loss will be felt. If Soule is compelled to leave, the captaincy will go either to Strassburger or Whiting, who are third classmen. Strassburger is likely to be chosen on account of his great work in the West Point game.

Nobody is held responsible for this season's defeat. It is recognized that the players did their best and that the coaches made all that was possible out of rather weak material. The Navy will start the season next year with fair prospects. McNair and Brisbin, the substitute quarters, both leave, and a player must be developed for that position, but for the other backs there is splendid material. Strassburger will be one, and Farley would make a splendid plunging half should he be taken from tackle, for which he is too light. Doherty, who is heavy, strong and fast, is likely to make one of the best backs ever at the Academy, and besides there will be Decker, Halsey, Metcalf, Root, Milne and Shoup. The strength of the line will depend largely upon whether Soule and Carpenter will stay, but the most serious problem, at any rate, will be that of the tackles, as it was this year. The Academy team needs strong men for these positions who are not only good defensive players, but available to advance the ball or help the runner in the "tackle back" formation.

The coaches have been bringing out some fine material by arranging both scrub and match games for the plebes, and this is likely to produce some good men by next year. The Navy has now for the first time lost two games with West Point in successive years.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1902.

The West Point football season has closed with a brilliant victory, and the Army-Navy game with its score of 22 to 8 in favor of West Point, has added another to the long series of the season's successes. The game has been the all-absorbing topic of the week. The team took an early start on Friday morning, at 7:45, in order to have some practice in the afternoon. Many officers and ladies avoided the crowd of Saturday by leaving at 1:18 p.m. on Friday. At 7:30 a.m. on Saturday the first section of the special bore away the cadets and band. At 8 o'clock the second section pulled out, bearing the officers and their families and the residents of the vicinity.

The Army and Navy guests were entertained royally by the University of Pennsylvania, and the day was thoroughly enjoyed. News of the victory had preceded the travelers and on their return to West Point about 10 p.m. a bonfire was discovered blazing on the plain and a salute of 22 guns boomed from the field battery. The cadets circled around the fire, cheering and singing. The stirring notes of the band added life to the scene.

Cadet Farnsworth has been elected captain of the team for next year. Cadet Robert Campbell was elected football manager.

The victorious team returned on Sunday afternoon shortly before 2 o'clock. The entire corps turned out to meet them. The stage horses were replaced by cadets who drew the vehicle filled with players through the salty port, while cheer after cheer rent the air.

The Thanksgiving eve hop was held on Wednesday night, lasting until 1 a.m. Supper was served in the assembly room. Among the many guests were the following: The Misses Patton, Morton, Angell, Barrère, Reussnig, Parker, Stuart, Dunston, Hunter, Conger, Barclay,

Pratt, Wood, Spurgin, Braden, Morris, Lovelace, Kirkendall, Graham, Day, Cobba, Walker, Evans, Lasley, McLean, De Golla, Gardner, Findley, Allen, Graff, Wilson, Brown, Marsch, Cleton, Hamilton, Williams, Gageby, Byrd, Klemm, Prince, Connell, Dunham, Joy, Christie, Burrell, Gifford, Snelling, Spicer, Westcott, Mix, Andrus, Trask, Reed, Mills, Hobbs, Sands, Gordon, Shedrick, Fowler, Flammer, etc.

The Thanksgiving service held at the Cadet chapel at 9 a.m. was well attended, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the chaplain. Many cadets took advantage of six hour leaves to dine at Newburgh and other places in the vicinity.

Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson spent Thanksgiving at the post. Mr. J. L. Gimperling, of Dayton, Ohio, was registered at the hotel on Sunday.

The card club met at Mrs. Thompson's on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Stephens has issued cards for a tea in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss de Garmendia, on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Smith has issued cards for a cadet tea on the same date.

Capt. Alexander R. Piper, U.S.A., retired, and ten members of the mounted police of New York will visit the post on Friday to gain points on riding by witnessing the riding in the hall.

Miss Spurgin has been a guest of Miss Braden. Mrs. John Rice has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Livermore. Mrs. Valery Havard has joined the Doctor, and both are guests at the hotel.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Nov. 29, 1902.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., who is on leave from this post, has just been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Wentworth Academy, at Lexington, Mo.

The ladies' afternoon card club has been changed from Wednesday to Monday afternoon, on account of there being so many social affairs in town on that day.

Mrs. E. W. F. Neff, of El Paso, a sister of Major Edmond G. Fechet, U.S.A., retired, gave a handsome reception last week at her elegant home in the city. Assisting Mrs. and Miss Neff in receiving their numerous guests were Mrs. Haskell, wife of Lieut. Col. Harry L. Haskell, Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Territt, and Miss Territt, wife and sister of Major Colville P. Territt, and Mrs. Clinton, wife of Capt. James W. Clinton, from the garrison.

Capt. J. D. McBlain, U.S.A., who died recently at Houston, Tex., was the first officer to obtain a commission under the act of Congress permitting enlisted men to apply for examination.

The ladies' card club met this week at the home of Mrs. Haskell. Miss Territt carried off the prize.

Lieut. John S. Hamilton, 12th Inf., who recently transferred from Company D to Company L, is expected to reach his new station at this post this week.

Inspector Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., in his recent annual report to the Secretary of War, has condemned the consolidated mess system which is in operation at this post and at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Major Daniel M. Appel, surgeon, U.S.A., who has been in charge of the United States Sanitarium at Fort Bayard, N.M., a few hours ride from here, was given a farewell banquet by the citizens of Silver City, N.M., last week prior to his departure for the Philippines. Major Appel was once stationed at old Fort Bliss and had many friends in El Paso.

The order reducing the number of men in each company of Infantry to sixty-five will not change the companies at this post, as they now have just about that number in each company.

Senora Miguel Ahumada, wife of Governor Ahumada, of Chihuahua, Mexico, and Senora Hernandez, wife of General Hernandez of the Mexican army, were visitors in El Paso last week.

Work on the derricks at the pump-house is almost completed, and it is thought will be finished this week.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Dec. 2, 1902.

Lieut. C. C. Carson, F. A. rejoined the garrison this week from Fayette, Ind., where he passed a month's leave of absence. Lieuts. Stephen Abbott and W. M. Davis, Art. Corps, returned this week from a seven days' leave spent in the East. They were present at the Army-Navy game.

Mrs. Duff entertained the members of the ladies' card club at her quarters on Friday afternoon.

Sergt. Charles Stream, C Troop, 4th Cav., discharged per expiration of term of service, has re-enlisted in the same organization.

Major H. R. Anderson, F.A., who has been confined to the post hospital, where two operations were performed upon him, was removed to his quarters last week, so improved was his condition, and he will shortly leave for Florida to recuperate on sick leave.

Miss Brownley, of St. Louis, who has been visiting Captain and Mrs. Erwin, has returned to her home. Miss Brownley is a niece of Captain Erwin.

Colonel Carr, 4th Cav., is on detached service at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as member of a board for the inspection of public animals. During his absence Lieut. Col. C. A. Stedman is in command.

Mrs. Canfield, of Middletown, N.Y., who has been visiting her son, Lieut. Edward Canfield, for the past two weeks, is now the guest of Major and Mrs. Morton, at Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Canfield will shortly visit his home to spend the holidays, having been granted a month's leave.

Major W. H. Coffin, F.A., and Mrs. Coffin, arrived at the post on Saturday afternoon, and are the guests of Capt. William Lassiter, pending the arrangement of their household goods in their new quarters. Major Coffin was relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., succeeding Col. G. B. Rodney to the command of this Artillery sub-post.

Lieut. G. McD. Van Poole, asst. surg., has joined from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been on duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital. He succeeds Lieut. A. M. Line, whose resignation from the Army took effect on Dec. 1. Dr. and Mrs. Line left on Sunday for New York City, where it is reported that he will take up a practice.

The post school for enlisted men opened its first session on Monday, Dec. 1, with a large attendance, the instructors being five in number, with Sergt. William D. James, Troop M, 8th Cav., in charge. Complete sets of new and modern school books have been received with many other supplies necessary for such establishment, and there seems no reason why the school should not

prove more than ordinarily successful. Chaplain Griffiths, 4th Cav., has shown great interest in this work, and it is due to his endeavors that the school's commencement is so propitious. The school hours are from 8 to 10 in the morning, and from 6 to 9 in the evening, selected at least interfering with the men's duties. Kitchen, stable police and other fatigue duties will be performed by the pupils on Saturday and Sunday. Guard duty, however, will be attended to according to roster.

Jack Mahara's Mammoth Minstrels opens the season of the post theatre on Monday evening. The sale of tickets has been very encouraging, even at this early date. The search light engine and dynamo will furnish the power to run the electric lights. An entertainment to be given by local talent is in course of preparation.

The officers and ladies of the post participated in a German given in the post administration hall on Thanksgiving eve. The preparations for the affair were very complete and elaborate, and the committee in charge receiving all manner of praise for its work. Palms and other hothouse flowers were scattered about in profusion, while cleverly arranged draperies and pieces of furniture made many a secluded spot for weary dancers to rest and refresh themselves with the delicious punch served during the evening. Colonel and Mrs. Steadman, Major and Mrs. Ayres and Captain and Mrs. Erwin composed the reception committee. Lieutenants Wesson and Browne led the cotillion. A buffet lunch was served at midnight. The music was furnished by the 4th Cavalry orchestra.

There were many elaborate menus among the organizations of the post on Thanksgiving day. Probably the post hospital presented the most elaborate one. The 7th Battery's dining-room was artistically decorated, hothouse plants, flags, pictures and evergreens being used to good effect. A football game in the morning had been expected, but owing to a mis-carriage of plans, did not materialize.

Lieuts. George Williams, 8th Cav., and T. M. Knox, 4th Cav., came up from Fort Leavenworth for the German on Thanksgiving eve.

The Fort Riley Social Club gave a dance on Thanksgiving night in the post hall. The attendance was by invitation, a special car being run for the occasion. A supper was served at eleven o'clock.

THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 27, 1902.

On Monday the first-class armored cruiser New York, from Manila and Honolulu, came into San Francisco harbor, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers in command.

Paymaster Ray Spear, U.S.N., is in the city stopping at the Occidental.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, U.S.N., was the guest of honor on Monday afternoon at a luncheon and reception tendered him by the Congregational Methodist and Presbyterian ministers of San Francisco and vicinity at the Occidental Hotel. Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, of Mare Island, and Minister Wu Tung Fang were also present.

Forty-eight cases of Asiatic silks, curios and bronzes were seized by the custom house officials on the cruiser New York soon after reaching San Francisco harbor.

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, with Mrs. Maus and two daughters have returned from the East and are at the Occidental.

Major John R. Williams, Art. Corps, has reported for duty as assistant adjutant general, Department of California, relieving Capt. B. C. Morse, 17th Inf.

The naval set, to the number of over one hundred, gave a Thanksgiving hop at Mare Island. The new drill hall erected to accommodate the men of the recruiting ship Independence was used. The lower floor served as the dance hall, and was most beautifully decorated with bunting and hangings. Refreshments were served on the second floor. The officers attached to the yard, the ships at the Island and from the lower bay, with their wives, were in attendance.

Master Barnitz Byrne, son of Major and Mrs. B. A. Byrne, 13th Inf., Alcatraz Island, had the misfortune to fall and break his arm last Friday. It is a very serious break, in the elbow, but it was successfully set by the post surgeon, Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw.

Chaplain George Robinson, 1st Inf., has reported for duty after being sick in the general hospital for some weeks.

Col. C. A. Woodruff, Chief Commissary of the Department of California, has issued a letter to all the officers around the bay inviting them to participate in the formation of a "Carabao corral," on Saturday evening at the St. Nicholas hotel.

Mrs. Aferton and son, of Stockton, Cal., are visiting Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw and family at Alcatraz Island. Mrs. Aferton is a sister of Mrs. Shaw.

Major Daniel M. Appel, surgeon, has reported from Fort Bayard, N.M., en route to the Philippines. Lieut. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf., has been ordered to sail on the Sherman in command of recruits.

Major William M. Buck has just had his effects shipped from Fort McDowell to Fort D. A. Russell, and Capt. Leo E. Foster from Fort Baker to Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Frederick Koch, Philippine Scouts, is registered at headquarters en route to the Philippines. Lieutenants Covington, Garber and Long, Art. Corps, who have been recently promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, have all been assigned to companies at the Presidio. Lieutenant O'Neil, Art. Corps, has reported for duty with the 60th Company of Coast Artillery.

Comdres. C. W. Bartlett and John E. Roller, U.S.N., arrived on the Chinese liner on Tuesday.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 1, 1902.

The ball given at Pope Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, was one of the largest social affairs at the post in years. There were more than fifty guests from the city and other places. The receiving party consisted of Colonel and Mrs. Miner, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Wygant, Major and Mrs. Murray, Captain and Mrs. Menoher, Major and Mrs. Leach. Those from the post were Dr. and Mrs. Birmingham, Major and Mrs. Loughborough, Captain and Mrs. Dickman, Captain and Mrs. Rivers, Captain and Mrs. Hyde, Captain and Mrs. Atkinson, Captain Van Deusen, Captain Cavanaugh, Captain and Mrs. Scherer, Lieutenant and Mrs. Goodale, Lieutenant and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. C. C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, Lieutenant and Mrs. Stacey, Lieutenants Murphy, West, Prunty, Brees, Danforth and Hurbank, Miss Ecker, Miss McClaughey, Miss Fenlon. A course luncheon was served in the billiard room and punch was served in a small room adjoining the hall.

Mrs. D. E. McCarthy will give the first of a series of entertainments on Friday afternoon at her home at the

post, in honor of Miss Nast of New York, Miss Mable Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Stone of Chicago, guest of Miss Grace McGonigle.

Mrs. Ulme entertained with cards on Nov. 22. Among ladies invited from the post were Mrs. Dickman, Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. Scherer, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Loughborough, Mrs. Jones, the Misses McDowell, the guests of Mrs. Jones, and Miss Fenelon.

Major and Mrs. H. P. Birmingham will leave about Dec. 1 for New York, where they will be stationed. Mrs. D. E. McCarthy and mother, Mrs. Fendrick, of the post, have returned from a visit in Chicago.

Lieut. Offner Hope, who has been spending several months in the city with his mother, will leave next Wednesday, Dec. 3, for Seattle, Wash., where he is stationed.

Capt. J. T. Dickman, of the post, went to Topeka on Tuesday to attend the Loyal Legion banquet.

There was no work at the garrison Thanksgiving Day, drill of all kind was suspended and the soldiers were only required to do guard duty. The Service and Staff College also suspended work for the day.

The 3d Battalion of the 6th Infantry, consisting of Companies I, K, L and M, moved into two of the new barracks on Nov. 26, at the west end of the Infantry row. This battalion had been quartered in the old mess hall since breaking camp in the woods, and enjoyed their Thanksgiving in their new home. Every company and troop in the garrison had turkey dinner on Thanksgiving.

If the cool weather continues out-door mounted exercise will be abandoned. The four Cavalry troops will take turns in drilling in the riding school.

Dr. and Mrs. Fauntleroy are visiting Mrs. Fauntleroy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle.

Lieut. Franc Lecocq, who has been spending the past six months in the city, left last week for Pennsylvania to visit friends before going to Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he is stationed. Lieut. J. B. Kemper, of the post, left last Wednesday for Cincinnati, Ohio.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Dec. 1, 1902.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, the officers of this post gave a delightful hop. Many ladies and gentlemen from Columbus were present. Senator and Mrs. Tompkins were guests. Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, 3d Inf., and Mrs. O'Connell gave a supper party after the hop. The long table was decorated very artistically, and in a way to suggest the eve of Thanksgiving.

In the center of the snowy cloth was half of a big yellow pumpkin, overflowing with fruits; from its center rose a sheaf of wheat and scarlet carnations, with a silk flag tipped with the crossed muskets and the figure 3, insignia of the 3d Infantry. About this centerpiece was formed a large star of red, white and blue ribbons, the points defined by fern plants. At either end of the table were groups of stacked bayonets draped in smilax and tied with blue ribbons. The effect was most decorative. The dinner cards were unique trifles brought from Paris by Mrs. O'Connell, decorated with grotesque figures on gold backgrounds.

Mrs. O'Connell wore a superb Paris gown of black satin, the low corsage decorated in duchesse point, and a deep fichu of beautiful lace hanging from the shoulders to the waist, fastened on either shoulder by diamond clasps. Miss O'Connell wore a pretty ball blue toilet, the top of the bodice of transparent gauze embroidered with rosebuds. Mrs. Tompkins wore a very smart black gown, the low bodice framed in tulle. Mrs. Tenny Ross designed the decorations.

Mrs. Geo. H. Estes, jr., also gave a supper after the hop.

Mrs. Henry C. Clement, jr., and her daughter Frances went to Piqua, Ohio, to spend Thanksgiving day with her mother.

Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles and Mrs. Nettles gave a Thanksgiving day dinner. The guests were: Dr. J. W. Van Deusen, Lieut. William H. Plummer, Dr. William C. Fisher, Miss Welty, Miss Hackett.

Capt. Geo. H. Estes, jr., and Mrs. Estes gave a Thanksgiving day dinner to Capt. and Mrs. Geo. D. Moore and Mrs. Baldwin. Major Guy L. Edie and Mrs. Edie gave a Thanksgiving supper, the guests being Major Geo. R. Cecil, Dr. Pettycord, Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Mrs. James H. McRae, Mrs. Tenny Ross.

The barracks social club, composed of the enlisted men of the post, gave their first dance on Thanksgiving night. The club numbers thirty-five, but there were 125 people present. The music was furnished by a Columbus orchestra. The dance was opened with a grand march led by Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell and Mrs. O'Connell. The room was decorated in a military manner, the walls covered with flags, and rifles were stacked at each end of the room. Colonel O'Connell presented the club with some beautiful carnations.

Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., has returned from leave, from McRae, Ga.

Lieut. F. H. Burr, 3d Inf., recently appointed, arrived at the post Sunday.

FORT TOTTON.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1902.

The football season of the Fort Totten team closed last week with the Totten-Wadsworth game, with Totten the unquestionable champion of the New York Harbor League, the total score for the season being as follows:

Totten vs. Fort Slocum, 11 to 12; Totten vs. Fort Hamilton, 11 to 0; Totten vs. Fort Slocum, 29 to 0; Totten vs. Fort Wadsworth, 44 to 0; Totten vs. Fort Hamilton 11 to 0; Totten vs. Fort Wadsworth, 27 to 0; Totten vs. Fort Hamilton, 11 to 0; Totten vs. Fort Slocum, 30 to 0; Totten vs. Fort Wadsworth, 35 to 5. Total, 209 to 17.

The 1902 team was undoubtedly the best that Fort Totten has ever produced, even better than the champion team of 1894, when the Engineers were at this post. They were unlucky in allowing the 17 points (which were simply the result of carelessness) to be scored against them. However, as Totten now holds both the baseball and the football championship of the season we have every reason to be proud of our athletic ability.

Colt, of the 87th Company, was the only player who received injuries that were any way serious, being in the hospital for about three weeks with a broken shoulder bone.

Much commendation is due Lieut. H. M. Merriam and Lieut. C. K. Mower for the interest they displayed and the manner in which they helped the team to obtain the desired result. Lieutenant Merriam, as coach, and Lieutenant Mower, as athletic officer of the post, were invaluable.

On Thanksgiving day the first annual field day took place. Running and relay races, broad and high jumps, a shoe race and a tug-of-war between teams from each

company of the post was the program. The entries were very many and the games well contested. Marshall and Sichel, 54th Company, Sanders, 82d Company, Bowers and Andrews, 114th Company, carried off the honors.

At the first meeting of the Fort Totten Musical and Dramatic Club held on Monday evening the following officers were elected: President, C. M. Lahm, 54th Co.; vice-president, Corporal Montague, 82d Co.; treasurer, Private Pendl, 101st Co.; secretary, private F. B. Wade, 114th Co.; musical director, Sergeant Brassier, 101st Co.; dramatic director, Private Pentacost, 54th Co.; stage manager, Musician Landon, 87th Co.; property man, Private Randall, 87th Co.; business manager, Musician Brandon, 101st Co. It is proposed to give a minstrel show about the first week in January at this post.

As a result of a church meeting of the First Reformed Church of College Point, held in the interest of the Fort Totten Branch, Y.M.C.A., the sum of \$50, together with some property, such as chairs, stoves, gymnasium apparatus, etc., was presented to Mr. Boynton, secretary.

On Wednesday evening a reception was given in honor of Post Commissary Julius Schiller by his friends at Whitestone, L.I., previous to his leaving for duty in the Philippines.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 2, 1902.

Miss Louise Davies, of Dayton, Ohio, was the guest of General and Mrs. McCook, U.S.A., retired, on Wednesday, who are at the Chamberlin for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Wylie, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, who have been stationed here for some time, left on Friday for Washington, Dr. Wylie's new station. Dr. Wylie has been in charge of the quarantine ship and station for some time, and both he and his wife had many friends who regret their departure.

Mrs. LeVert Coleman returned this week from a flying visit to Cincinnati.

On Thanksgiving morning the Artillery team played the best game of the season; their opponents were a strong team from the Walbrooke Athletic Association of Baltimore. After two exciting halves neither team was able to score; many times it looked very much as if the record of the Artillery team would be broken and that they would be scored against, but each time they rallied and the game ended without a score.

On Wednesday a meeting of the officers was held to arrange for a series of dances during the winter. They decided to have two dances each month until Easter, two of these dances to be Germans, and at one dance each month there will be a supper. The committee in charge consists of Capt. Andrew Hero, A.C., and Lieuts. Edward Carpenter and R. F. McMillan.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieut. C. C. Carter, A.C., left on Wednesday evening for New York, for a short visit to her mother and brother, Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf. Mrs. Coleman leaves this week with her son for his new station, Alcatraz Island.

Mrs. John T. Geary entertained on Wednesday with an afternoon tea complimentary to her mother, Mrs. Slaughter, of Louisville, who will make her home with her son-in-law, Lieutenant Geary, A.C.

Surgeon and Mrs. N. G. Blackwood, U.S. Navy, celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary by giving an elegant dinner at the Hotel Chamberlin to a large number of their friends. This being the tin anniversary, they received many appropriate presents.

Major Richard W. Johnson, Medical Corps, U.S.A., and wife arrived on Saturday and for the present are at the Chamberlin. Dr. Johnson relieves Major Valery Havard, who left last week for his new station, West Point.

Lieutenants Jordan and Wear, recently appointed, are here awaiting orders to join their stations.

Among those who went from here to Philadelphia to attend the West Point and Annapolis game were Col. J. P. Story, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Lieut. S. D. Embick, Capt. I. A. Haynes, Lieutenants Kelton, Cooke, McMillan, Nicholls, Carpenter, Gallup, Lloyd, Wilbur and Martindale.

Major and Mrs. Clermont L. Best, A.C., entertained on Thanksgiving night with an elaborate dinner to a number of their friends. Capt. and Mrs. William Pence, A.C., entertained the officers and their wives, of Captain Pence's battery, on Thanksgiving night.

On Monday afternoon the Misses Harmon entertained with tea in honor of their guest, Miss Hammond; the house was decorated with Christmas greens and these with the many pretty girls in their holiday gowns made the Harmon home a bower of loveliness.

Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Capt. E. W. Hubbard, A.C., entertained with an informal reception on Friday, in honor of Mrs. Fritch, who has the distinction of being one of the most prominent of the women barristers in New York. It was a great treat for the ladies of the garrison to have the opportunity of meeting her and talking with her.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, A.C., entertained with a delightful card party on Friday evening.

Lieutenants Goodfellow, Cooke and Hill, of the Artillery School, spent Thanksgiving in Richmond, where they went to attend the game between the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina.

Last week saw the last of the old Hygeia. For the past month the work of tearing this old landmark down has been going on and it was completed on Saturday. This hotel is dear to many of the Army and Navy. For years they have met here the fairest of our land, and many fair hearts have been won here by the gallant officers of both Services who will be saddened by the destruction of this charming spot.

Mrs. A. Ordway, of Washington, is the guest of her son, Lieut. Godwin Ordway, A.C. Miss Battle, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Marion S. Battle, A.C.

FORT MEADE, S.D.

Fort Meade, November 26, 1902.

Major and Mrs. Hunt entertained at cards on Friday evening, Nov. 14, in honor of their guests, Miss Marmaduke and Colonel Woodson of the 3rd Cavalry. Those present were Captain and Mrs. Babcock, Capt. and Mrs. Swezey, Mrs. Rawolle, Major Keefe, the Misses Yan, Marmaduke, Hayes, and the Misses Wells, Lieutenants Sturges, Smith, Ellis, Deitrick, MacLane and Dr. Brooks.

Captain and Mrs. Babcock held a ping-pong tournament at their home on Tuesday evening in honor of their guests, the Misses Wells. Those present were Captain and Mrs. Swezey, Miss Marmaduke, Miss Rawolle and the Misses Wells, Lieutenants Ellis, Smith, MacLane and Dr. Brooks.

A most enjoyable card party was given by Captain

and Mrs. Swezey in honor of the Misses Wells on Thursday evening.

The regular weekly hop on Friday evening was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all.

Lieutenants Sturges, Smith and McLane gave one of their enjoyable dinners at their home in honor of the Misses Wells on Sunday evening, chaperoned by Captain and Mrs. Babcock. The others present were Miss Hayes and Miss Rawolle.

The Misses Wells, who have been visiting Captain and Mrs. Duff at Fort Riley for the past few weeks, are now the guests of Captain and Mrs. Babcock.

Lieutenant Ellis left on Monday evening for Chicago, where he will spend Thanksgiving.

Captain and Mrs. Babcock have issued invitations for a hop on Friday evening in honor of their guests, the Misses Wells.

STATE TROOPS.

Col. W. H. Chapin will make the annual inspection of the 12th N.Y. at its armory on the evening of Dec. 10.

An exceptionally good showing was made by the 47th N. Y. at its armory on Nov. 26 on the occasion of the review by General James McLeer. For the review the regiment was formed in line of masses, and paraded eight companies of 20 files, each divided into two battalions, the first in command of Major Barthman, and the second in command of Captain Jackson, Colonel Eddy commanding the regiment. The evening parade was in command of Lieut. Col. H. H. Quick, and like the review was a highly creditable ceremony. During the parade there were presentations to a number of officers and men of long service medals. Prizes to several companies were presented as follows: Attendance—first prize to Co. E, second to I, third to Co. K. Marksmanship—First prize Co. K, second Co. B, third Co. K. Dancing followed the military ceremonies. Among the many military guests were: Capt. M. O. Bigelow, 9th U.S. Cav., Lieut. L. J. Wygatt, 17th U.S. Inf., Lieut. F. Dean, 10th U.S. Inf., Gen. J. B. Frothingham, Major J. W. Tumbleidge.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe, who reviewed the 1st Battery, N.Y., Capt. Wendel, on the evening of Dec. 2, expressed publicly his great satisfaction on the showing made by the battery not only on this occasion, but upon others, where hard and practical work had been demanded. "When I learn," said the General, "that the 1st Battery has done this or done that, I can always feel assured that even the smallest detail has not been overlooked, and that the command can be fully relied upon." Following the review, General Roe again publicly expressed to Captain Wendel in the presence of prominent guests, his pleasure at witnessing such an excellent exhibition. After the review General Roe presented the State decoration for long and faithful service to Lieut. M. Seyfried for 10 years, and to ex-Lieut. A. S. Hatheway for 15 years; seven-year faithful service battery medals were presented to Lieut. F. W. Esper, Corporal Hibbard, Trumpeter Bickelhouse, jr., Privates J. Smith and C. B. Stri-bel. Lieut. Esper, who has just resigned, was presented with a unique token of esteem, consisting of a fob chain made of five new \$20 gold pieces, strung on a background of red silk. For ten years' faithful service, the officers and members of the battery presented Lieut. M. Seyfried with a handsome gold watch. Gold badges for services rendered the battery were presented by Captain Wendel to Lieutenants Seyfried, Muller, and Surgeon Fuchs. Among the many guests present were Lieutenant Raby, U.S.N., Colonel Duffy, Major Devlin, and Captain Foley, 69th Regiment; Major Wilson, 2d Battery; Major Bridgeman, Squadron A; Captain Nugent, 4th Sep. Co., Capt. Bell, 22d Regiment, and Police Captains Schmittberger and Wendel. An order of twenty-four inviting dances, to the music of the 1st Battery band, kept the guests busy until late next day.

In reference to the item we quoted from the Philadelphia Inquirer, in our issue of Nov. 22, page 287, relating to a reprimand to Colonel Barnett administered by the Assistant Adjutant General, it will be well to bear in mind that Col. W. J. Elliott, the Assistant Adjutant General to whom the item refers, has seen seven years' service in the 8th U. S. Cavalry and seventeen in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

1,022 officers and men, out of 1,042 on the roll, was the record of the 13th N. Y., Colonel Austen, at its annual muster on Nov. 25. This is a percentage of 98.08, a really remarkable showing. Companies B, C, E and K each had three men absent, I and L each two, D, F, H and M one each. The other companies had no absentees.

Lieutenant Colonel Treadwell, of the 22d N.Y., has received a commission from the Governor as a brevet colonel, for faithful service for over 25 years. The regiment will parade at its armory for annual muster on Dec. 9. Companies E and I will hold a joint dance at the armory on December 10.

The 7th N.Y., Colonel Appleton, will parade for annual muster at its armory on December 16. The non-commissioned staff will attend the performance of "The Silver Slipper" on Dec. 13.

The 23d N.Y. paraded a percentage of 98.97 at its annual muster on Dec. 2. Cos. A, B, D, G and H each paraded 100 per cent. 771 members of the regiment were present out of 779, which left only eight absentees, four in Co. I and one each in C, E, F and K. Last year there were thirteen absent out of 703 on the roll.

Upon Thanksgiving day, in response to an invitation from the Charleston Military, three rifle teams of ten men each journeyed to that city as representatives of the Savannah Military in a contest at 200 yards. One of the Savannah teams came from the 1st Battery, Heavy Artillery, (the Savannah Volunteer Guards), and the other two from the 1st Regiment Infantry. Each man fired ten shots and despite the adverse weather conditions, some fine scores were made. The Savannah Volunteer Guards' team won first prize of \$75, on a score of 428 points out of a possible 500. The first team of the 3d S. C. Infantry was second, with 410 points, and the second team, 3d S. C. Infantry, being third with 405. The Savannah soldiers were most hospitably entertained and it is expected that there will be many similar occasions in the future. Charleston is about to equip an extensive modern rifle range, and has a number of military riflemen who will make a national reputation.

Governor Odell will review the 9th N.Y. at its armory on Friday evening, Dec. 19. An enjoyable reception was held Dec. 1 by the Field Music. Some of the best musical talent in New York was on hand and refreshments were served. Colonel Morris and members of his staff were present, also a delegation from the 8th Regiment Field Music. Many speeches were made and toasts drank and songs by the Field Music Quartet.

BULLYING IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Specially Written by George Cecil, London.)

In spite of the punishment in the shape of temporary degradation, inflicted on those "officers and gentlemen" who behave as though they were Hooligans bullying cases crop up with unpleasant frequency. Within the last six or eight years, there have occurred the 5th Dragoon Guards scandal, the 4th Hussars "rag," in which a distinguished member of Parliament distinguished himself, and numerous other cases. A court of inquiry has in most instances been held, the ringleaders being (more or less) made to understand that their conduct is disapproved of by the authorities. Indeed, in the first-named of two instances referred to above, a senior captain had his promotion stopped and the officer commanding the regiment was not granted the extension for which he had applied. Another officer in the same regiment had his leave curtailed for many months to come, with a view to reminding him that his conduct was not all it should be, and the regiment was transferred to an undesirable station. Another Hussar regiment is also said to be among those corps in which wholesale bullying indulged in, the birch rod playing a prominent part in the breaking-in of tender subalterns; while in several line regiments, similar practices are indulged in. Comparatively recently, the junior officers and a somewhat senior subaltern of the Cornwall Light Infantry took upon themselves to inform the last joined 2d lieutenant, that he was "unsuitable to the regiment," the objection to him being that he had gone through the ranks. Being dissatisfied with his reply that he had "no intention of leaving the regiment," they assured him that steps would be taken to remove him. The threat was put into execution the same night, for, on returning from his last rounds (being orderly officer for the day), he found half-a-dozen subalterns humorously engaged in smashing up his furniture, the leader of the revels being an officer of standing. Being both stalwart and hot-tempered, he cleared his quarters of the intruders by knocking down three or four of them, kicking another down stairs, and removing two or more by throwing them out of the window. He then reported the occurrence to his colonel, who declined to take any action. With the general commanding the district, however, he was more successful, for that officer promptly ordered a court of inquiry. One result of this proceeding was that, so far from damaging his interests, he was at once appointed inspector of gymnastics, a well-paid and pleasant post, which he has enjoyed ever since.

It is highly possible that bullying affairs are frequently hushed up, powerful interest being brought to bear. And, in this connection, it is not improbable that the scandalous behavior of the junior officers of the 2d Life Guards has not met with condign punishment, especially as the head of the military tribunal is unlikely to have laid himself out to offend those highly-placed people in whose society he takes such a delight. On the other hand, he may have visited his displeasure upon them, should he for various reasons (which are of a social rather than a service nature) have thought it advisable to do so. That these young brutes should be taught a severe lesson is highly desirable. And it would indeed be pleasant reading to the outside public to learn that the warriors in question have had their leave and promotion stopped for some years to come. In fact, a punishment of this nature would be far more salutary than would cashiering.

It will perhaps not be out of place to point out that, though there is no possible excuse to be made for the perpetrators of these Hooligan-like outrages, there is often a good reason why the victim should be requested to transfer his services to another regiment. In fact, there are occasional cases in which the (so-called) martyr is of an "impossible" nature. By this is meant that, although there may be nothing seriously wrong with the well-meaning subaltern, he offends against unwritten laws and codes of etiquette at every hour of the day. As an instance thereof, it may be observed that the unfortunate lad who incurred the displeasure of future commanding officers and seconds-in-command of the 2d Life Guards was accused of being "too keen," thus resembling the overzealous volunteer officer. And to manifest outwardly too deep an interest in one's profession is not approved of in "crack" regiments. The failing in question is considered by them to be the exclusive property of the "inferior branches of the service," as the Army Service Corps was lately termed by the colonel of a rather second-rate cavalry regiment. There are also other ways in which a newly joined youth may offend his comrades in arms. For instance, to favor a startling tie would, in any regiment, except a native corps serving in India, result in the offending article of attire being laid violent hands upon and committed to the flames. Again, should an officer be so misguided as to wear elastic-sided boots, he would be court-martialed by his brethren of the sword, and forced to do penance for his sin. In some regiments, the subaltern who dares to brush up his moustache would have that appendage forcibly removed by a committee, formed of his brother subalterns. And, should he prove obstreperous, his eyebrows might follow his moustache, so punctilious is the British officer in keeping up the credit of the Service. Still, as has already been pointed out, a youth, who (however lowly or commercial his extraction may be), is dubbed an "officer and a gentleman" has absolutely no right to conduct himself as though he were a bullying school-boy or a native of that district inhabited by Hooligans. It may be said that the action taken by the authorities from time to time is not precisely based upon the principle that prevention is better than cure. And with a view to assisting Lord Roberts and his colleagues to once for all put a stop to this unfortunate and unseemly state of things, it is suggested that the old-fashioned "Colonel's List" should once more be brought into force. Years ago, a regiment was to a certain extent a preserve, inasmuch as an officer was permitted to join it in much the same way that a man is elected to a good club. Thus, the boy, who on leaving school, desired to become a member of the mess of so excellent a regiment as the 11th Hussars or the Gordon Highlanders, had his name submitted to the officer commanding the regiment. He was then taken stock of, and his points, so to speak, carefully examined. If he possessed the necessary amount of general fitness, showing evidences of having been at a good school, and being into the bargain a man of desirable family, he succeeded in passing the ordeal and was duly entered on the "Colonel's List," to be gazetted to the regiment upon a vacancy occurring. The interim would be spent in some other regiment, probably a line one. Since the abolishing of the excellent institution alluded to quite dreadful young men (who have been educated at inferior schools, or, who are in some other way unsuitable), have been pitchforked into regiments which pride themselves upon being "crack." And the result is, that the newcomer fails to pull with his brother-officers. His life speedily becomes a burden to him, and he is, practically, hunted out of the regiment. It occasionally happens that less unpleasant means are taken to get rid of him. There are instances when he has been kindly (but firmly) told to go,

And if he is sensible, he takes the hint. In the event of his declining to do so, he will probably be "sent to Coventry," though should the regiment be of the 4th Hussars or the 5th Dragoon Guards type, reprehensible methods will be used to secure his expulsion.

In the interests of humanity and civilization, it is highly desirable that the bullying cases which have, as a nation, so lamentably disgraced us, should at once be put a stop to. And in default of any better suggestion, the authorities would perhaps do well to turn their attention to the reinstating of the "Colonel's List." They might also consider the advisability of stopping the promotion of young Gregson's persecutors and depriving them of leave of absence for some years to come.

"MILITARY ATTACHES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of May 3, in the editorial columns of the JOURNAL, there appeared a very curious article in the matter of "Military Attaches." The word "curious" may be well used, for the very good reason that leading articles, or "leaders," as they say in England or on the Continent, are supposed to emanate from the editorial sanctum sanctorum and as a rule do not represent unsigned communications with omission of quotation marks.

The correspondent who has furnished you the subject-matter of your article is, assuredly, some disgruntled officer, who would appear to have failed in his great desire to go abroad as a member of our military diplomatic service. He certainly is neither fool nor masquerader, for the work of the Information Division, through its published works, pamphlets, maps, etc., etc., is too well-known to the service at large and to the country, to be held up to the general tone of ridicule and depreciation pervading your entire article.

In the first place, your disconsolate correspondent should know that in the civil diplomatic corps, as well as in the military branch of our foreign representation, social standing and an intimate acquaintance with members of the court circle of society, and with the language of the nation to which accredited, are absolutely necessary to achieve proper success in the respective sphere of duty. It may appear very singular to your correspondent, but, for his information, he should also know that more of the most delicate questions in diplomacy are arranged promptly in the corner of the smoking-room after an enjoyable dinner at a neutral embassy, than in the "stuffy" offices of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

That errors, and most serious errors, have been committed in the appointment of civil and military diplomatic officers is undoubtedly true. As a general rule, with scarce exception, a member of the diplomatic corps must be married, and should certainly have the ladies of his family at the head of his official household. Again, no diplomatic representative need look for social recognition, nor for proper official success in his mission, if he should live at a hotel or boarding-house, or in a private residence in an unfashionable quarter of town; and, assuredly, he must expect to be more or less ignored if he should consent to dwell in a house plastered at the front door with paper notices of "board" or "rooms to let." The favorites of the politicians and the favorites of the War Office, respectively, for diplomatic service, have, perhaps, too frequently failed to obtain the most desirable results in the popular spheres of their missions; and, at times, their mode of life and their parsimony in official and social expenditure have been more or less discreditable, not only to our flag abroad but, as well, to the appointing powers at home. This question of expenditure is a most important one, and can be fully appreciated only when we consider the remark made by an intimate of one of the most powerful courts of Europe: "I have met many of your attaches at the various capitals of the Continent; I have known but two who appeared to me to fill the diplomatic role in a proper way."

With regard to the information in possession of the War and Navy Departments, at the outbreak of the war with Spain, little can be said. It is, however, understood to have been exceptionally complete; indeed, unprecedented, and covering all colonies as well as the Peninsula; and if those departments, yielding to outside influences, failed to rely, in a proper way, on the judgment and statements of their attaches, they have, it would seem, only themselves to blame. For example: the absence of the great guns of the Colon was proven by her capture, and the great strength of the Spanish force in Cuba was abundantly manifest when we came to transport the various organizations back to the Peninsula. But to the valuable information undoubtedly in their possession on these two points, the sagacious and wisely selected (!) "War Boards" of the two departments appear to have attached little weight.

But even with the very best of intentions in the world on their part, it may be said that our civil and military representatives abroad are greatly hampered by a spirit of false economy on the part of our general administration. In defense of the military portion of our diplomatic service, it may be remarked that the members thereof are most ridiculously equipped for the character and the amount of work expected. A stenographer-typewriter, at least, should be provided—one capable of rapid translation of voluminous matter, and with a hard-working officer, following the daily press, the magazines and the parliamentary debates, especially in reference to the military, naval and colonial budgets, the services of such an assistant would far offset the few dollars and cents of salary. In this connection, it may be noted that the attaches of other powers are provided with clerical assistance, and, in important missions, with unlimited funds.

It may be added, also, in defense of the military attaché, that the subject matter of truly confidential reports should not be given out by the War Office for publication, thus destroying his further usefulness in his mission. And if it may be said that such reports are not given out we may refer to the recent case of an officer of a certain staff corps who was found culpable. Likewise, several years ago (1896), when we were on the verge of war with a foreign power, there was a case by far more flagrant, and the culprit, thus far, appears to have escaped all proper punishment. Had he been in the Russian War Office he would have gone in chains to Siberia.

With reference to the attaché who, it is alleged, was in the habit of bedecking himself with his fraternal badges, et cetera, it must be said that your correspondent is undoubtedly in error. It chances to be my good fortune to have a personal acquaintance with almost all our military representatives abroad during many years, and the peculiar personage mentioned by your correspondent does not appear in my list. Indeed, it is not believed that any American officer abroad would so demean his uniform as to appear with badges or medals not authorized by law and regulation. There was, a few years back, a civil chief of one of our leading diplomatic missions abroad who delighted in appearing on various occasions—for example, at the opera—in the gorgeous

garb of a home militia organization, with the entire front crowded and crowded with badges of all sorts—fraternal, shooting and theatrical, no doubt. Your correspondent might have had, possibly, an opportunity to look upon the "American Eagle," when thus she spreads her powerful wings, and, naturally, he would have mistaken the olive branch for the thunderbolts of Jove.

In "the general scheme" of military attaches, it may be suggested that our War Office has not always been "up to date." The accepted principle appears to have covered simply a desire to obtain "ordnance notes" and "plans and practical details of grand maneuvers." The true province of a military attaché is to study the entire military resources of any country with which we may possibly come into conflict, or which may, in time, come to be an ally, and such information, to be of value, must be revised from year to year.

DIPLOMAT.

CHANGES AT CEBU.

Cebu, P.I., October, 1902.

Many changes have taken place here in the past month, not the least of which were caused by the order transferring headquarters of the Department of the Visayas from Cebu to Iloilo. There is some division of sentiment as regards the attractiveness of the two cities, both of which claim the second largest population in the Philippines. As regards the larger things that make up the real value of a military position, if Iloilo is the most thriving business place, Cebu more than counter-balances that by its superior natural advantages, its harbor, unrivalled in the Philippines, its healthfulness, its opportunity to have a fine water supply and sewer system from its situation amid steep hills; its numerous churches and its comparative coolness. Iloilo, flat, malarial, now ravaged by cholera, with its metal-roofed houses, its sickly water front on a choked river, leading into a treacherous harbor, can never really compare with Cebu.

In Cebu, considering the fact that the health officers were natives, surprisingly little damage was done by the cholera epidemic. In Iloilo, far cleaner than Cebu to outward appearances, the native population have suffered heavily in the epidemic—three thousand cases in one day last week.

General Baldwin and personal staff have already gone to Iloilo, and those from Cebu are ready to join them. It is probably only a matter of time, however, before the headquarters will be again stationed at Cebu.

Colonel Osgood, Chief Commissary, left the last of September for Manila with Mrs. and Miss Osgood. After his very serious illness from amoebic dysentery he was ordered back to the United States, but he was so anxious to finish his two years in the Philippines that he requested to be allowed to go to Japan on sick leave instead. Mrs. Osgood was taken sick on the steamer and on arriving at Manila was taken at once to the Woman's Hospital, where she still is. Colonel Osgood, therefore, reported for duty at headquarters of Northern Luzon, and will not go to Japan until his wife is strong enough to go with him.

General and Mrs. Wade left Cebu early in October on the Ingalls. Mrs. Wade has recovered from dengue fever. The Wades are to have General Sanger's house on Calle Novalde in Manila, General Sawyer now being with the Civil Commission, and so giving up his Army quarters.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of Colonel Forbes, with her daughters, the Misses Woodard, have gone to Japan. Mrs. Jamerson, wife of Captain Jamerson, 29th Inf., has gone to Manila on the Ingalls. Dr. H. A. Shaw reported in Manila the last of September as assistant to the chief surgeon of the division, Colonel Adair. Lieutenant Wallace of the Signal Corps has also left Cebu for Manila, having been detailed as signal officer for the constabulary. He was joined on arrival by Mrs. Wallace, who had just returned from a summer in Japan.

With so many officers and their families gone to Manila, it seems as if headquarters had left Cebu for that place instead of Iloilo. A farewell dinner was given at Guadalupe House to Colonel Osgood and family, shortly before they left, that was a very charming affair. Covers were laid for fourteen. Among the others present were Colonel McCauley, Captain Fehché, Dr. Reifsnnyder, Mrs. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, C.E., U.S.A., Miss Grayson and some prominent English residents of Cebu. Toasts were drunk to King Edward, the President, and Colonel and Mrs. Osgood. Mrs. and Miss Osgood gave a good-bye party just before leaving Cebu that was a very jolly affair, almost all the American and English residents of Cebu being present.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 1, 1902.

The hop given by the officers and ladies of the garrison on Nov. 26 was a most delightful affair. The hop room was beautifully decorated with flags, guns, sabers, and guidons. In one corner of the hall was a large bowl filled with most excellent punch. Receiving at one end of the hall were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. L. Cooper, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. H. Adams, Major and Mrs. Young. There was quite a crowd of the society people of Denver present. Music was furnished by Professor Lohman's orchestra. Delightful salad and coffee was served during the evening. Everyone voted this the most delightful hop ever given at Fort Logan.

Thanksgiving day was an ideal one, and was delightfully spent by the officers and ladies in riding, driving, tennis and golf. Thursday evening as usual was ladies' night at the club. Quite a large crowd was out, and all had a jolly good time dancing, playing cards, etc.

Mr. Irving Little, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., for the past week has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams. Miss Field and Miss Sherman, two attractive young ladies of Salt Lake, are the guests of Major and Mrs. Young.

The last polo game of the season was played on the post grounds last Saturday. Denver beat Fort Logan by one goal. It was a rattling good game and with a little more practice Fort Logan will have a polo team that will be hard to beat.

The ladies afternoon card club met with Mrs. Cooper last Friday. Mrs. Clark won the first prize on a cut from Miss Monohan. Mrs. Wheeler won the second, on the cut from Mrs. Sharpe. Chocolate and wafers were served. The next meeting will be Dec. 5, at Mrs. H. H. Adams's.

Mrs. Cooper entertained in honor of Mrs. Funston last Wednesday afternoon, from three until five o'clock.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The last volume which Bret Harte completed before his death was a collection of new "Condensed Novels," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published. With a freshness and zest that recall his earliest sallies

of wit, he makes genial mockery of present-day authors. Under the title of "Rupert the Resembler," he travesties Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau"; in "Golly and the Christian" he ridicules Hall Caine's "Christian"; and in "Dan'l Boreen" he has a laugh at "David Harum." Kipling also comes in for parodying in "Stories Three"; Stevenson is the victim in "John Longbowe," and "The Stolen Cigar Case" takes off Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" very neatly. The book is, in fact, a body of criticism combined with humor.

A book that will be of exceptional interest to all Army and Navy officers is "Captain James Lawrence, U.S.N.," a life of the famous commander of the Chesapeake, which will be published in the spring by Lewis, Scribner & Co., of New York. The manuscript has just been completed by the author, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., who has spent several years in studying the life of Lawrence. The correctness of the accepted account of the engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon is questioned by Mr. Gleaves and he proposes to give the true story of this celebrated engagement.

Mr. Edward Marshall, the well known war correspondent, who was almost fatally wounded in the charge of the Rough Riders at Las Guasimas, is the author of the novel "Lizette," published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., of New York. The story deals with art life in Paris and the business world of New York, and the heroine Lizette is a dainty and piquant girl of "the Quarter." The book is illustrated by C. D. Williams and J. C. Fireman.

The avowed purpose of the author of "The True History of the American Revolution," Sydney George Fisher, is to return to the original authorities for his material, and to use it more frankly than has been the practice with our historians. Mr. Fisher holds that much which is essential to an understanding of that period of our history has been omitted or slurred over,

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growth, development, and cautiously-planned intention; and that England lost her colonies by failure to be conciliatory and by absurd stupidity in every detail of conduct. It were better, he thinks, to recognize that the British government, up to the summer of 1778, used extremely lenient and conciliatory methods, that the Revolution was not "a spontaneous, unanimous uprising, all righteousness, perfection, and infallibility, a marvel of success at every step," and that the Loyalists, or Tories, were not only numerous at first, but honest in their convictions. We need not fear the truth, Mr. Fisher says, and it is with the intention of drawing the truth as far as possible from a careful and extensive study of the contemporary records of the period that he has written this volume. He has striven to paint the men and times as they were, and the result is a book of much interest, sure to arouse discussion both for and against the views presented. Published with twenty-four illustrations and maps, by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

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BORN.

KIEFFER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., a daughter, Mary Waring Kieffer.

SAFFARANS.—At New York City, Nov. 29, 1902, a son to the wife of Capt. Geo. C. Saffarans, 2d Inf., U. S. A.

SCHERRER.—At Denver, Colo., Nov. 24, 1902, to the wife of Dr. E. A. Scherrer and daughter of Major H. P. Ritzius, U. S. A., a son.

TAYLOR.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 22, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engrs., a daughter.

WALLACE.—At Fort Hancock, N. J., to 1st Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Wallace, Art. Corps, a daughter, Eulalie E. Wallace, on Nov. 17, 1902.

MARRIED.

GIPSON-McGRANN.—In New York City, Wednesday,

Nov. 26, 1902, by the Rev. Alban Ritchey, Dr. H. G. Glosion, Jr., to Elizabeth Anna McGrann.

HANSCOM-GUNSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1902, Arthur Bradley Hanscom, son of Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, U. S. N., to Miss Lillian May Gunson.

HARDESTY-STUART.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1902, Mr. William Slaughter Hardesty, brother-in-law of the late Capt. John F. McBlain, 9th U. S. Cav., and Miss Mary Elliott Stuart.

JORDAN-BEALL.—At Denver, Col., Nov. 14, 1902, Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr., 18th U. S. Inf., to Miss May Beall.

LONG-HIATT.—At Guam, Ladrones Islands, June 28, 1902, Lieut. Henry D. Foster Long, U. S. M. C., to Miss Dorothy Hiatt.

LYON-AMSDEN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1902, Capt. Le Roy S. Lyon, Art. Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Harriette AMSDEN of Florida.

NOYES-HAEZELTINE.—At Manila, P. I., Sept. 27, 1902, Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Ellen Hazelitine.

DIED.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 12, 1902, at Sandwich, Mass., Miss Mary Ann Freeman, sister of the wife of Pay Director L. A. Fradley, U. S. N., and aunt of the wife of Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, U. S. N.

HATCH.—At the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 20, 1902, Mary Astor Hatch, sister of the wife of Comdr. J. L. Cogswell, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Hon. Albert R. Hatch.

LAUCHHEIMER.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 22, 1902, M. H. Lauchheimer, father of Major C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., in the 80th year of his age.

NASH.—At Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1902, Gen. William H. Nash, U. S. A., retired, from an attack of paralysis.

SEYMOUR.—At Calais, Me., on Nov. 22, 1902, Denison E. Seymour, M. D., father of Lieut. I. K. Seymour, U. S. N.

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G. M. K.—No candidate is admitted to the U. S. Military Academy who is over 22 years of age. If you were 22 years of age a year before you received the examination for admission you would not be eligible.

F. C. W.—If you procure a copy of the Naval Militiaman's Guide, published by the D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray street, New York City, it will probably give you some information you desire. A study of the Navy Regulations will also help you.

ORPHEUS.—It has not been decided which Artillery Band will relieve the 6th Artillery Band now at Manila.

C. E. B.—No positive date has been set for return of the 1st Infantry to the States, except that it will all come back in 1903.

A. J.—The Massachusetts Volunteers landed in Cuba during the Spanish-American War on July 2, 1898.

E. R. asks—Is a sergeant of the Post N. C. Staff honorably discharged in the Philippines and on a U. S. A. transport en route to the United States entitled to subsistence free of charge, in the ship's officers' mess, or is he obliged to mess with the troops? Answer—He is obliged to mess with the troops.

S. R. K.—It is not at all likely that an electrician sergeant would be assigned to posts in the interior of the country.

J. L. W.—You will not receive travel allowance at the rate of four cents a mile.

B. M.—All enlisted men were entitled to 20 per cent. increase from April 26, 1898, to May 26, 1900.

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J. H. E.—It is thought probable that you are entitled to the extra \$2 per month for the period of three years, but this question should be submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

W. H. F.—You will receive travel pay to New York and transportation in kind to Porto Rico.

A. C.—In either case, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, an officer is not entitled to expenses when assigned to a post. See Par. 23 of Paymaster's Manual of 1902.

F. P. S. asks—During the ceremony of guard mounting, after the officer of the day has directed the adjutant to march the guard in review, and the guard has executed platoons right, preparatory to passing in review, the adjutant commands: 1. Pass in review. 2. Forward; 3. guide right; 4. march. At the command "march," the senior 1st sergeant commands: 1. parade rest, and then, 1. supernumeraries; 2. attention, when the officers of the day come to attention. What is the position of the 1st sergeant's piece, who is giving the commands? I believe that the general rule which says that a non-commissioned officer should have his piece at the right shoulder when giving commands holds good in this case. While others interpret Art. 72, D. R., that all the first sergeants come to parade rest and to attention with the supernumeraries. Your interpretation on the point through your paper would be gratefully appreciated. Answer—All of the 1st sergeants and supernumeraries come to "parade rest" and "attention" in this case at the command of the senior, who executes each move at the same time. He does not come to the "right shoulder."

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The silver keel plate of the Russian battleship Slava
was laid at the Baltic Yard, St. Petersburg, on Nov. 1.
She will displace 13,600 tons, with a length of 375 feet
6 inches between the perpendiculars, 76 feet beam, and

26 feet draught. The armor will be of Krupp steel
from 9 inches to 4 inches thick on the sides, and 6
inches on the turrets, and the armament will comprise
four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch Q.F., twenty 3-inch, and
twenty 3-pounders. The ship will have water-tube
boilers and engines of 16,000 horse power to give a
speed of eighteen knots.

The German battleship Wettin, of 11,000 tons, 15-
000 horse power, and 19 knots, made satisfactory pre-
liminary trials, but when her official trials began on
Oct. 21 serious trouble occurred through the giving way
of the supports of the heavy guns. The Wettin was
obliged to return to port, and much work is required
to fit her for sea again.

The Navy Department is informed of the sailing of
the Adams from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay,
where drills and other exercises will be carried on dur-
ing the next month or two.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama,
Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of
the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo
Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows:
China, Dec. 3; Doric, Dec. 11; Nippon Maru, Dec. 19;
Peru, Dec. 27; Coptic, Jan. 3; American Maru, Jan. 10;
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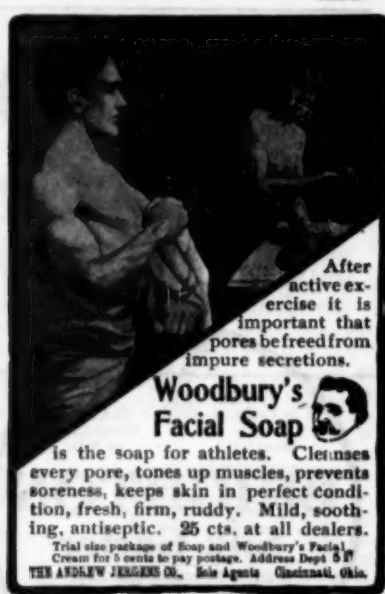
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Stations of the Army this week, as there are no changes in it as given in last week's issue.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Russia has a theoretical course for the instruction of Army officers in ballooning, extending from December to May. The course includes the history and present state of ballooning, and the use of military pigeons, meteorology, applied mechanics, photography, fortress warfare, etc. The practical work consists in the use of various balloon apparatus and in the making of captive and free ascents. Each officer must take part during the summer in two or three ascents.

London despatches announce that the Nobel prize of \$40,000, established by the late Alfred Nobel, of Sweden, for the most important discovery in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine has been awarded to Major Donald Ross, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, in recognition of his investigations into the mosquito-malaria theory.

Sir Francis Wingate, Governor-General of the Sudan, who is now engaged in showing his predecessor, Lord Kitchener, over that province, was formerly head of the Intelligence Department of the Egyptian army. He is reported to be the best Arabic scholar in the world, and a wonderfully able soldier and administrator. His greatest achievement was the successful chase of the Khalifa in the Sudan, which ended in that ruler's death. He is only just over forty years old.

During some experiments in Germany with searchlights, described in Danzer's *Armee-Zeitung*, a searchlight was placed at an unknown distance at night, and fire was opened on it from a battery of six 4.7 inch guns, with the result that within five minutes it was broken to pieces. Another searchlight was damaged after a few rounds to find the range, the distance being about 2,200 yards. A balloon was brought down in daylight at a distance of about 3,300 yards by a shrapnel shell which exploded close to it. The shell was the twentieth round, and the balloon was floating at a distance of some 100 feet in the air.

An account of the voyage of a large military balloon which left the fortress of Osowet, on the western frontier of Russia, is given by the *Novoe Vremya*. The course taken was nearly due east, and after a lengthened voyage of 450 miles, the balloon descended in the Government of Smolensk. The journey lasted for nineteen and one-half

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hours, and the greatest altitude reached was slightly over 6,000 feet. The balloon landed safely, but on the way the balloonists had strange adventures. Passing over Vitebsk they came nearer to the earth to obtain some photographs of the town, when two bullets whistled close by the car. To escape this danger a rapid ascent was made, but, later on, on again coming down to a lower level, some 15 to 20 bullets flew by them in unpleasant proximity. The descent accomplished, inquiries were set on foot, when it was ascertained that the balloon had been repeatedly fired at by peasants and inhabitants of the districts passed over; by some because it was believed to be an evil genius, by others because it was taken for a flying fish, and by others again because it was regarded as a harbinger of approaching misfortune.



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"As Seen from the Ranks," by Charles E. Benton, of the 150th New York State Volunteers, is the story of a boy in the Civil War, a sketch of personal observations and experiences presenting a pen picture of the drama of the "death grapple between two civilizations represented by branches of the same dominant race," as the author well styles the war. The 150th—the "Duchess County Regiment"—saw much service, and was of the 12th (afterward designated the 20th) Corps, which had a remarkable record, for it was the only corps in our whole army from whom the enemy never captured a cannon or a flag. The book forms a vivid and interesting picture of the life of a young Volunteer, in camp and field, at Gettysburg in the crisis of the war, with Sherman on his march to the sea, and in the many campaigns and battles of an extended service. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Much clever and amusing verse from the pens of many authors has from time to time appeared in the pages of our sprightly if somewhat pessimistic contemporary, "Life." In "Rhymes and Roundels from 'Life,'" it has been gathered into an attractive volume, additionally attractive from the many incidental sketches by eminent illustrators. Issued by Life Publishing Company, New York.

Among handbooks on military subjects issued recently by Gale and Polden, of Aldershot, England, appears "On Outpost Duty; What to Do and How to Do It," revised in accordance with (British) Combined Training, 1902. To their series of "Photographic Albums," Gale & Polden have added one giving interesting views of Cambridge University.

"Studies in Map Reading and Field Sketches," an aid to passing outdoor examination in these subjects, by Lieut. Col. Wilkinson J. Shaw, of the British service, appear as the tenth volume in the series of military handbooks issued by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., of London, and the D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. The book describes a

progressive course in its subject matter, the successive chapters taking up the use of instruments, map reading, traversing with a field book, evolution of a field sketch, field sketch with plane table and compass, and traverse with field sketching board. A number of plates accompany the text.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of New York issues a pamphlet on "Stony Point Battlefield," a sketch of its Revolutionary history, and particularly of the surprise of Stony Point by Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne on the night of July 15-16, 1779; by Edward Hagaman Hall, with an introduction by Francis Whiting Halsey.

A SANE VIEW OF MAD ANTHONY.
In Harper's for November, John R. Spears demonstrates that General Wayne, commonly known as "Mad Anthony," was in reality the sanest, coolest soldier in Washington's army. "They called the hero of Stony Point and the Maumee Rapids Mad Anthony Wayne," says Mr. Spears. "The title was originated by an Irish soldier who had been confined in the guardhouse at the order of the general, and it was taken up by the people because of the wild determination and enthusiasm with which Wayne led his men when the supreme moment of battle came. But observe that when the war of the Revolution impended he 'ransacked history' for accounts of battles that he might learn military tactics; and he gave his days to the training of his neighbors. At Stony Point he led his men in spite of his wound, but in preparing for the battle he appealed to the pride of his men by parading them 'clean shaved and with hair well powdered,' while the prelude plans included even the slaughter of the dogs, that no yelp should betray the approach of the assaulting host. When in Virginia he charged the hosts of Cornwallis with only 500 men to back him; when in Ohio, where the honor of the nation and the integrity of its territory was committed to his care, he took a legion of 'boys and miscreants' gathered from the



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slums, and trained them until their skill with the musket equalled if it did not surpass that of the most noted backwoods Indian fighters. Mad Anthony Wayne as a leader in battle was unsurpassed; but it should also be remembered that his record as a drill-master is unequalled."

In an article in the December Pearson's Magazine, entitled "Uncle Sam's Pocket-book," Mr. Rene Bache gives the following interesting statistics of the annual incomes of the nations: Russia \$960,412,882; France, \$710,314,099; the United States, \$499,316,530; Great Britain, \$576,556,064; Austro-Hungary, \$530,515,976; Germany, \$502,926,320; Italy, \$324,199,386. Uncle Sam's expenses for the year 1901 were exceeded by those of three other nations—Russia, France and Great Britain—as is shown by the following statement: Russia spent, \$752,726,522; France, \$710,258,475; Great Britain, \$668,600,000; United

States, \$621,508,506; Austro-Hungary, \$539,543,951; Germany, \$537,600,000; Italy, \$333,950,320. The various sources and amounts of the income and expenditure of the United States Government are explained and among them are naturally some odd expenses, for instance, \$21,513 for headstones for soldiers' graves, and \$103,083 for artificial limbs. Every soldier or sailor who has lost an arm or leg in war, when fighting for Uncle Sam, is entitled to a wooden limb of the best pattern, or an equivalent of its cost in money, once in three years.

An enthusiastic sight-seer was telling her friend that she had been fortunate enough to get a good view of Lord Kitchener on his departure for the Continent. "Ah," said the friend, "I suppose he's a very bellicose man?" "Oh, no," was the reply, "quite slim, I assure you!"—United Service Gazette.

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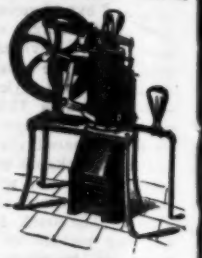


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